THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE KINGSTON HOMICIDE.

The Story Connecting Deacon Andrews with Another Murder.

The Kingston correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, on August 4, writes as follows:—

"If he who sent THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH a special despatch—which said 'that this neighborhood has now another sensation over what is alleged, and very generally believed, to be another crime of a murderous character committed by the same highly respected Deacon,' and then went on to state that it was believed that he had caused the death of a mill operative whose skeleton had been found—based his reputation on the exclusive facts thus forwarded to that sheet, then his future chances of success are decidedly problematical, and he had better leave the field to men of less sensation talent, and with a vein of practicality which leads them to examine a story to ascertain whether it has a semblance of truth before they cause its publication. This correspondent, who seems less trustworthy than the most 'unreliable contraband' that figured in the war of the Rebellion, closed his despatch in these words:—'Whether or not anything tangible will come out of this skeleton discovery will be discovered at the trial in October; but it will certainly add greatly to the interest of this remarkable case, and probably lead many to believe that Andrews is really guilty of double murder.' It seems that the gentlemen having charge of the case did not deem it necessary to wait till October to see it anything 'tangible would come out,' but they immediately investigated the matter to find, as everybody expected, that the skeleton story, so far as it related to Deacon Andrews, was wholly without foundation. True, a skeleton was found, but it required a very long stretch of the imagination to cover it with the muscles and adipose matter of a mill operative of Deacon Andrews' time, and it is generally believed to be that of an old man who disappeared many years ago—just how his earthly career was terminated not being known. There is no evidence that he was foully dealt with, and not the most remote suspicion can be attached to the Deacon, and that he had anything to do with this disappearance is simply preposterous. There are weak-minded gossips and starving penny-a-liners enough to invest the bones of a cat with all the mystery of a first-class homicide, if such remains of a tabby were found in this vicinity at the present time; but the prosecutors allege only one murder, that of Mr. Holmes, with which they are content.

There are a few new facts concerning Deacon Andrews, which are of general interest, and it may be well to here correct an error which occurred in the account of the tragedy furnished several weeks since by the writer. It was stated that small bunches of the hair of Deacon Andrews were found in the pockets and on the buttons of the clothing of Mr. Holmes. The hair was from the head of the murdered man, and not from that of the accused; and it will be seen at once that it is an important point, as the Deacon in his confession stated that he hit Mr. Holmes with a stone, and knew nothing more until he found himself washing his hands in the pond or brook. He bears his confinement with great fortitude, has a good appetite, and is in good health. It is well known that his mother and grandmother were insane, and the report that he tried to feign insanity was correct. He gave people to understand that he had "an upper chamber to let;" but those in charge, who were watching for such things, threw out pretty broad hints concerning a dungeon and closer confinement, and he regained the full possession of his senses in a remarkably short space of time. His invalid wife is in about the same state of health as was remarked at the time of the tragedy, and bears her double affliction with the resignation of a true Christian. She is supported and cheered by kind friends, but if the trial culminates in a death sentence, as everybody expects it will, the shock will be probably more than her weak physical organization can bear with safety, and her friends fear the result. If the Deacon does not relinquish his claim to the property of Mr. Holmes, the will made in his favor by the latter will be untested by the relatives of the murdered man, but the result of the trial will have an important bearing upon this part of the case. Charles T. Davis, Esq., has been secured as counsel for the accused, and the services of a competent lawyer were much needed to give the Deacon a shadow of a chance in the forthcoming trial. Mr. Davis is busily hunting up testimony for his client. But his is considered a hopeless case. The case will be called up at the opening of the term of the court at Plymouth in October, when a day will be assigned for the commencement of the trial.

TRAGEDY.

Terrible Shooting Affray in Shrewsbury, Vt.

The Rutland *Herald* brings us the details of the Gilman murder, in Shrewsbury, Vt., on Saturday evening, already briefly reported by telegraph. The Rutland journal says:—

For many years a feud has existed between the Plumley and Balch families, numerous lawsuits growing out of the same, and a suit being pending between them in the Rutland County Court. A few days ago two horses, owned by Isaac H. Balch, broke into a field of corn owned by Ziba Plumley, doing considerable damage, and as a consequence the animals were impounded. Disinterested persons were appointed to appraise the damages, which they were engaged in doing on Saturday afternoon, in company with George Butterfly, a son-in-law of Plumley, when they were approached by Balch and John Gilman and his son, John Gilman, Jr. Some words followed between Balch and the Gilmans on one side and Butterfly on the other, as to the merits of the question under appraisal, which they seemed to settle, and all started toward the road, distant about thirty rods, nearing which Balch and Butterfly shook hands, the latter remarking that he was "willing to let by-gones be by-gones," and that he would "stand the drinks for the crowd." With this explanation Butterfly started for the house of his father-in-law to get a pint of rum with which to keep good his promise. He was absent, however, about an hour, during which the appraisers had departed, but young Gilman remained in the field within a few feet of the road, his father and Balch standing in the highway. At the expiration of the time mentioned Butterfly returned, in company with Horace R. Plumley, Frederick Plumley, and Ziba, their father. Horace immediately approached Gilman, pointing a loaded shot gun at him, and ordered him out of the field, with which request Gilman expressed his willingness to comply, but the gun being in what he evidently regarded too close proximity to him, he seized hold of the barrel of the same and attempted unsuccessfully to wrench it from the hands of Plumley. At this juncture, Frederick Plumley approached Gilman, and threatened to stab him with a pitchfork, with which he was armed, unless he quitted the field. Gilman turned to ward off the blow of the fork, and in doing so loosed his hold on the shot gun in the hands of Horace, when the latter deliberately fired upon him, the charge of shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Two workmen in the employ of Balch, named Winn and Quartier, then came up, and cross-firing ensued, during which several volleys were discharged, resulting in inflicting a severe wound in the left leg of John Gilman, Sr., and a flesh wound in the right leg, as well as a scalp wound on the person of Horace R. Plumley, who fired the first shot. A Coroner's jury was organized on Saturday evening, and the result was a verdict "that the deceased, John Gilman, Jr., came to his death from the effects of a charge of shot, discharged from a weapon in the hands of a person to the jury unknown." This verdict was rendered that Horace Plumley may receive the benefit of doubts in the case, as he claims that he acted in self-defense, or that the discharge of the weapon was accidental. Young Gilman was a resident of Little Falls, N. Y., and was but temporarily at Shrewsbury, to help his father through haying and harvesting. He was about twenty-two years of age.

DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion in Alexandria, Va.—Seven Men Seriously Injured.

The Washington *Express* of last evening says:—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the steam engine Augusta, belonging to the local trains between Alexandria and this city, exploded her boiler while waiting for the freight train at the corner of Duke and Henry streets, the steam standing at one hundred and thirty pounds, and four gauges of water. The engine was blown to atoms, portions of it being carried several squares in every direction. A section of the boiler was blown through the house of P. Kerrigan, Esq., in the vicinity, carrying away the corner of it, cracking and shattering the walls and windows very badly. P. O'Neill's restaurant on the opposite corner, was demolished in the rear portion, but fortunately the inmates sustained no injury, although their peril was great.

A child's carriage standing near the engine, with a child in it, was crushed to pieces, but the child providentially escaped with very slight injuries, and was rescued by Dr. Snowden, of the *Gazette* entirely unconscious of the danger it had escaped. Had the explosion taken place ten minutes later the loss of life would have been frightful, as the engine would have been attached to the train containing the through Southern passengers northward. Only six persons were seriously injured—John Field, negro, supposed mortally, his wound being a bad fracture of the skull; Charles Joyce, engineer, slightly in the forehead and both thighs; William G. Jasper, a boy fourteen years of age, a right arm broken; John Roby, fireman, in the forehead and leg, and a negro girl and woman scalded by the escaping steam. For a time the excitement and alarm was very great, but when it was ascertained that the accidents were so few and slight the tumult abated, and the crowd drawn to the spot by the occurrence left for their homes and places of business.

THE SEA BIRD.

Descent of a Diver and the Discovery of the Hull.

The Chicago *Republican* of August 4 says:—Nearly four months ago, in the cold, gray dawn of a pitiless April morning, the smouldering, blackened hull of that which a few hours before had been a staunch steamer drifted a helpless wreck upon the icy waters of Lake Michigan, and soon sank forever into its chilling embrace. Almost one hundred souls went out that morning to meet their Creator, and of the poor spirit-deserted tenements of clay left floating upon the surface, or sinking into the deep dark depths of the lake, only one has as yet been recovered. Until within a few days, no steps have been taken towards examining the fate of the ill-fated Sea Bird.

Last Sabbath morning the propeller G. J. Truesdell, belonging to the Goodrich line, steamed from this city to the closing scenes of that fearful disaster, and on arriving there, soundings were made for some signs of the sunken boat. It was found lying in the same spot where it has lain since it went down, about three-fourths of a mile from shore, and some four miles this side of Waukegan.

An expert diver had been taken on board the Truesdell, and, having made the necessary arrangements, he was lowered to the wreck. He had been below but a few moments when he made signs to have a stout line let down to him, and this being done, one end of it was made fast to the iron safe of the Sea Bird, which was soon landed on the deck of the Truesdell. The diver returning, reported the sunken vessel to be lying partially on her side, broken in twain about midships, and that after a careful search he had been unable to find any bodies. The safe was broken open, and discovered to be entirely empty, the terrible heat of the burning boat having entirely consumed all the papers, including the passenger list, stored in it, and thus destroying every clue as to the exact number who perished. The safe itself is nothing but a stout iron box, intended to be burglar-proof, but not made to stand extreme heat. It is badly rusted and batt-red, and now lies just outside the office of the Goodrich line, near Rush street bridge.

Having finished the examination of the safe, the diver was let down for the second time and attached the line to the anchor of the Sea Bird, which was also hauled on board the propeller. Further investigation was brought to a close by the rising of a high wind, and the Truesdell returned to this city. There is a probability that the search will be continued at some future day, though the certainty of not being able to discover anything additional concerning the number and names of the lost will tend somewhat to deter further inquiry. There can be no stores of value left upon her, and as the bodies of those passengers that were carried down with the boat have all been washed away, there is little left upon the sunken hulk of the ill fated Sea Bird to tempt continued investigation.

THE MORNING STAR.

Reappearance of the Sunken Steamer.

The Detroit *Advertiser* of August 4 says:—

Before the close of the present week it is highly probable the hull of the ill-fated steamer Morning Star, which was lately sunk by collision with the barque Cortlandt, will have been raised from her bed in the bottom of Lake Erie, and placed in Campbell, Owen & Co.'s dry dock, in this city, where she is to be repaired. On Friday last her bows were raised entirely out of the water, so as to expose a portion of the engine room, and the hull was dragged by the Northwest a distance of twenty or thirty feet, with the hope that the motion might cause the stern part to come to the surface. It did not, however; the steamer's hull remained in the mud, and the fact necessitated the employment of additional buoys to raise her entirely.

The appearance of the wreck—as much of it as can be seen—is that of great destruction, and the fact of her going down so soon after the collision is now easily accounted for. Her stem, including the foreloot, dead-wood, planks and timbers, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, is entirely torn away, leaving a tremendous hole through which the water must have poured with fearful velocity. It is possible, however, that the steamer may have struck heavily on her nose when she reached the bottom, which would aid materially in displacing her timbers. Her upper works are pretty generally smashed up, but have been held to the main part of the ship by the rudder chains. The air in the cabin becoming compressed as the steamer went down, seems to have had much to do with breaking them up, and it is possible the hull may have been similarly affected When she is fully raised, however, this will be fully determined. The steamer's engine does not appear to have been injured much. Her boilers are badly damaged. The hot plates having come suddenly in contact with the cold water, contracted greatly, and aided by the immense pressure of the water, were dented inwardly and broken in several places. This discovery was made by an attempt to pump air into them to exclude the water and make them aid in buoying up the hull.

—What our Republican friends in Maine can do in the pending campaign is apparent from what they have done in the past. At the State elections of the last four years the total votes and the Republican majorities have been as follows:—

Years.	*Total.*	*Rep. maj*
1864	111,999	18,180
1865	86,039	22,821
1866	111,480	27,258
1867	105,76	11,342

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Reign of Terror in Louisiana—Governor Warmouth Appeals to the President for Military Aid.

The New Secret Society, "K W. C."—One Hundred and Fifty Murders in One Month.

Affairs in Japan—The Mikado a Prisoner.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Appeal for Protection from Louisiana.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

The following letter, accompanying the joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Louisiana requesting the President of the United States to furnish such troops as may be necessary to secure peace and good order in that State, and to protect peaceable citizens against violence, has been laid before the President. It is understood that before taking any action, the President will lay the matter before the Cabinet at the first full meeting that can be had.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1868.—To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States —SIR:—I have the honor to forward you by Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Dean, of my staff, the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of this State, on the 1st day of August, 1868.

I also inclose with it a petition from a number of most prominent and influential citizens of North Louisiana, setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in that portion of the State, together with a letter from the Hon. George W. Hudspeth, Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District, showing the state of affairs that exists there. Also I send other letters and papers, showing clearly that in many sections there exists no protection for the citizens in Courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, in their homes, and elsewhere without any questions being asked or steps taken to bring the offenders to justice.

The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District refuses to go to the Parish of Franklin, unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence, and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he was opposed to the new Constitution, and he is a life long citizen of the State. The Sheriff of the Parish of Franklin, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrests or discharge the duties of his office on account of the condition of affairs there.

Prominent Union men in the Parish Caddo write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives and property have thus far been saved from destruction only by armed men who volunteer to guard them. As you will see by the letter of Mr. Hudspeth, District Attorney for the Eighth District, men, women, and children have recently been murdered in the Parish St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested.

The enclosed newspaper, the Democratic journal published in Madison Parish, shows clearly the condition of affairs there in corroboration of the statements contained in the petition of Judge Crawford, Judge Wyley, and other gentlemen of North Louisiana.

From the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it.

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhered to the Rebellion to either kill or drive away Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored population into voting as they shall dictate. There is a sect organizing throughout the State as the "K. W. C.," the full details of which, the questions, oaths, etc., Colonel Deane will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end it contemplates and designs the precipitation of a conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it. Members are sworn on the most binding oaths to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, and hazards, and sacrifices, and by measures no matter how desperate that their leaders may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from enacting it on the 30th of July, 1866, by the presence of United States troops.

It was a deliberate determination of this secret organization to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for having decided questions preliminary to the organization of the General Assembly, in a manner obnoxious to them. There are military organizations on foot in this city under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly in our streets at night, or in halls easily to be seen.

In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution. Certainly the fruit of which would be a long-continued, if not hopeless confusion, and disaster and ruin to the State. The presence of the United States troops, in my judgment, is necessary to prevent this. The organization of militia is of very questionable expediency, inasmuch as it will be, under the present excited state of mind, one political party armed to the support of the Government against another. I wish to avert this, if possible, and respectfully request your Excellency to put two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, together with a battery of artillery, under the command of some competent officer, with orders to co-operate with me in repressing disorder and violence, arresting criminals, and protecting the officers of the law in trying them; the breaking up of all secret political organizations, and a few examples of condign punishment of offenders will secure peace in the State, as soon as the great excitement attending the present political campaign is over.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 9—A. M.—Consols 94¼@94¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 91; Erie Railroad, 39.

FRANKFORT, August 6—A. M.—United States bonds, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—A. M.—Cotton opened easier at the closing prices of last night. The sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—No. 2 red Western Wheat has advanced to 10s. 8d. All other quotations are unchanged from yesterday.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Christ Church (Reading) Consecration—Division of the Deocese, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Aug. 6.—In our report of the Convocation here yesterday we were compelled to be very brief. The programme of the consecration of Christ Church was as follows:—

Rev. J. P. Lundy, rector of the Parish, read the request to consecrate; the Rev. J. M. Childs, the Bishop's Secretary, read the sentence of consecration; morning prayer was said to the lessons by Rev. J. S. Getz, of Mahanoy City; lessons were read by Rev. A. Wadleigh, of Williamsport; Nicene Creed to the Litany by Rev. Mr. Shinn, of Lock Haven; Litany recited by Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Manch Chunk. The Bishop was assisted in the administration of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Messrs. Lightner Wadleigh, and Brush.

The sermon by the Bishop was one of his most eloquent and entirely successful efforts.

Immediately after the close of Divine service the Clergy and Lay Deputies present, convened in the Session Room, in the rear of the church, and organized as a convention, with Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens in the chair.

The subject of the division of the Diocese was then taken up. After a brief consideration of the question, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A most harmonious and pleasant interchange of views and sentiments then took place. The several Clergy and Lay Deputies present made addresses.

The sentiment of those present seemed to be almost unanimous as to the desirableness and practicability of the division of the diocese on the line adopted by the last annual Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia. This proposes to set off the fourteen eastern counties into a new diocese.

Various measures to secure the success of the division were suggested, but the returns from the parishes interested are far from favorable. It is believed, however, that if the voice of the Church could be heard, and its sense fully gathered, the result would be very different.

The Bishop was requested to give his judgment in reference to the question, when he responded in an address of great clearness and sweetness. He regarded the division of the diocese by the fourteen county line as judicious and desirable. The brain work of the Diocesan is too much for any one man, and its pressure upon him had well nigh cost him his life, and even now he is enabled to pursue his duties only by the most caretul prudence.

As you have the territory, said the bishop, the parishes, the clergy, the communicants, the wealth, I do hope you will form this new diocese. I cannot believe you are unable to support it. And although there now loom up some great obstacles, once committed to division you would develop among yourselves an amount of energy which would carry success, and in five years hence you would bless God that you had agreed to the division of this great diocese.

From these and other considerations he eloquently gave it as his judgment that the proposed division is highly proper and full of promise for the future of the Church. If the whole Church could have heard his address, we think there could be but one opinion about division.

The following was then adopted.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting recommend the appointment of a committee of seven, consisting of four clergymen and three laymen, by its chairman, to confer with the clergy and vestries of the parishes within the limits of the proposed new Diocese, either by circular or personal visitation, upon the subject of division.

2. That the said committee be directed to prepare statistics of the strength of the proposed new Diocese, in clergy, parishes, communicants, and contributions, and to compare the same with those of other Dioceses.

3. That they ascertain what pledges of money can be secured towards the support of the Episcopate in and beyond the bounds of the proposed new diocese.

4. That they communicate with the Board of Missions, asking to what extent and for what length of time they would be willing to undertake the support of the missionaries now employed in the counties to be set off.

5. That they be authorized when these facts and statistics shall have been learned to request the vestries and clergy to take action upon the subject of division and notify the Bishop of the result.

This result having been reached and this action had with perfect unanimity, the Convention adjourned *sine die* at 6 o'clock P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Railway Trains—A Frightful Tragedy.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—It is now officially announced that trains will commence running through on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tomorrow. The Northern Central again runs regularly.

The Colored Border States Convention adjourned last night *sine die*. The entire sentiment of the Convention was towards sustaining the Republican cause.

Business is dull.

Andrew K. George, Clerk of Judge Scott's City Court, was terribly beaten yesterday evening, in the vicinity of the Almshouse, in the suburbs of the city, by a number of ruffians, and died this morning from the effects of his wounds. He had called at a beer saloon for refreshments, and was beset by the murderers. He was about thirty-three years of age and married. The police are after the offenders.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—It was a cruel hoax this morning about Andrew K. George, Clerk of the City Court, being dead. He had been assaulted, and some wags wrote Coroner Carr a letter, signing his brother's name, asking him to hold an inquest. The Coroner went, and found George alive, and slightly bruised.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Democratic Politics—Serenade to General Grant—Enthusiastic Demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The Democratic Convention met yesterday, effected a permanent organization, and adjourned. The John P. Phelps men were beaten by this. The probability is, if Colman does not receive the nomination there will some third man be put in to defeat Phelps. His Provost Marshal record under Lincoln is objectionable. The Democrats say they will give him but faint support if nominated. One hundred more delegates to the Democratic Convention arrived this morning on the Rob Roy. They were sand-barred. The majority are against Phelps.

General Grant was serenaded last night. There was a long torchlight procession, although no public notice was given.

Daniel Rabener, who killed Policeman Kinner, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Enfranchisement of Rebels—The Governor to Control the Military.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The question as to whether the subject of enfranchising the Rebels should be taken up at this called session was discussed in the House during the entire day yesterday. At its close a resolution was adopted by the decisive vote of 54 to 13, declaring that it was not expedient to take up the question. The decision has occasioned a good deal of feeling and not a little belligerent talk from the coercionists. Nothing of consequence was done in the Senate.

It is understood that the House Military Committee will report a bill in a day or two giving the governor full authority to call out all the force that may be necessary for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of citizens.

FROM JAPAN.

Changes in the Political Aspect—The Stotsbashi Family Again in Power—Mikado a Prisoner.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 4, via San Francisco, August 6, 1868.—The United States store ship Onward arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama with dates to the 4th of July. Since last advices the political condition of Japan has changed materially. The Southern confederation has been defeated whenever they came in conflict with Stotsbashi's friends. Yeddo and Yokohama are again under the control of the Tokugowa Stotsbashi family. The Mikado has been conveyed to Kioto. Kanganokami, one of the principal supporters of the late Tycoon, is marching to Kioto with a large force. Stotsbashi has been requested to resume the Tyconate but has refused. The office was then offered to Romesaboro, a boy six years old, and one of the three branches of the Tokugowa family, but his father refused the honor, saying that he denied the authority of the Mikado to appoint the Tycoon. The Mikado is now a prisoner at Kioto and is in charge of the Mia, high priest. The probabilities are that in less than two days Stotsbashi will have it all his own way. It has rained incessantly all the last month and the crops are considerably damaged, consequently rice and flour command high prices. Leon Roches, late French Minister, left on the 23d ult.

The United States men-of-war in port are the Pisquatogua, Iroquois, and Maumee. Arrived, barques Zingaree, Blanche, and Italy, from Cardiff; barques Velocity, and Lanercast, and ships Parmenio, and Alexandria, from London; ships S F Hersey, and Uncle Tobey, from New York; Ship Valley Forge, from London.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Burning of Four River Steamers—Loss, $150,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the stern of the steamer Delaware, moored at the Eureka Dry Docks, and spreading rapidly over the whole boat, communicated to the steamer Potomac, lying at her side. The two boats were soon wrapped in flames, against which no effective opposition could be brought to bear by the few people who were on the shore. A gang of men, thinking to save the Potomac, boarded her, and cut her loose. She was unmanageable, however, and in a few minutes' time drifted down to the steamers Ezra Porter and the Pine Grove, and in a short time they, too, were enveloped in flames.

An alarm was quickly sounded, but so much time was consumed in getting the engines and the hose in operation that when work was commenced there was no prospect of saving any of the burning boats. The policemen and the men on shore gave their attention to the steamers that were lying near, and by their exertions the Bostona, the Westmoreland, the Wild Duck, and several other smaller crafts were out from their moorings, floated down the river, and were out of danger. The firemen did all in their power to save the four boats, but their efforts were unavailing. The Potomac, the Delaware, the Ezra Pastor, the Pine Grove, and several barges were burned to the water's edge. Loss estimated at $150,000.

—Northern Democratic letters have evidently been received in the office of the Richmond *Examiner*. The issue of last Saturday reads the ex-Confederate officers a severe lecture for their late speeches, and says their only effect will be to supply their enemies at the North with excellent ammunition.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus speaks of yesterday's money market:—

"Gold continues rampant on the fears of timid people who fear the election of repudiators, and continue to be eager buyers at the market advances. The opening price was 147¾, with sales at 148¾, 147¾, 149⅜, closing at 149⅝. There undoubtedly remains a large balance due by merchants on the other side which must be paid; but the principal element in the advance is the distrust of the party who are striving for power to repudiate the debt made for the purpose of putting down the Rebellion caused solely and entirely by their acts, and plenty of people are investing in gold from fears of the acts of Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Wade Hampton, and other 'vigorous patriots,' who love neither the debs, nor the makers thereof, and whose memories are not so treacherous as some of the repudiators here who seem to have forgotten why or how the public debt was made. Ninety days from now all talk of repudiation will vanish like a dream, on the election of a President committed to a policy of honest payment of all the debs; and the party who contracted it will see that it is paid in full as made, and will keep faith with the people as the people did with the Government when every paper in the land rang daily the changes for more men and money to put down the Rebellion and the subscribers to the loans were held as only second to the men who marched to the battle-fiels. A hundred battle-fields and hundreds of thousands of desolated homes, who have parted with their best and bravest forever, attest how well the first demand was met. The second part of the call is represented by the debt which may be burdensome, but in honor it should be met, as the other debt was met, without flinching and to the uttermost. The present speculation is assisted by all the elements that advanced the price during the war, and the amount controlled by the ring is very heavy. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $164,806,000, and the balance, $2,069,974 17. Government bonds opened firm, with an improvement in all classes, with a good demand for new '62s, 67s, and '68s. The speculative mania in regard to 10-40s has advanced these bonds to 109¼, and holders of them should immediately exchange them for '67s or '68s, as the profit is now ½ per cent. on the exchange, and 5-20s of '67 and '68 are as much gold bonds as the 10-40s, by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who defines the payment of principal and interest in coin, without further action of Congress."

The New York *Herald* has the following:—

"The railway share market opened weak, but after noon it became strong, and Erie, which sold at 36 at the opening, advanced to 42 before the close. The street was as much surprised by this reaction as by the downward turn in Erie on Monday and Tuesday, and it is completely befogged as to the influences at work. Rumor says that a new party began to buy the stock this morning and that this entirely reversed the programme of the party which engineered the decline, and hence the sudden upward movement instead of the confidently predicted further decline to much lower figures. Whether Erie will advance or decline from its present point is uncertain, for it depends entirely upon clique manipulation, and outsiders will therefore do well to leave it severely alone. To operate in such a stock is to play against loaded dice and designing swindlers, and the man who either buys or sells Erie might without any more risk stake his money at the faro table. The whole market improved in tone sympathetically; but the warning which Erie has afforded should not be lost upon the holders of speculative stocks in general, and the outside public will do well to leave Wall street to the cliques. Money continues easy, and loans are made at three per cent. on Governments and four on mixed collaterals, while in discounts there is no change to note."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 6, 1868.

There is no falling off in the supply of money and no change in the rates. There are large sums seeking investment on call at 4@5 per cent.

There is, with few exceptions, a firmer tone in the markets, especially for imported commodities, based on the upward movement in gold, though all efforts to enhance prices meet with considerable resistance. In fact, the mutations of gold constitute the most serious element in the disturbance of values at present.

Government and State loans were stronger, with more inquiry. City loans were firm at 103¼@103¾ for the new, and 99¾ for the old issue.

Railroad shares were quite active, and Reading sold up to 46¼, an advance of 1¼ from the lowest point; Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced ¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred, ½; and Philadelphia and Erie ¼.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold up to 21½, an advance of 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DA

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read R.	b60.	46 1-16	100 sh Read R.	b30.	46
100 do.	b10.	46	100 do.	s10.	46

FIRST BOARD.

$800 Pa 6s, 3 series		108¼	10 sh Leh V R		58¼
$1,000 US 10-40s cp		109¾	5 do.	c.	58⅜
$100 Leh 6s R R		84½	4 sh Penna R.		52⅜
$1500 Leh 6s gold		88¼	150 do.		52⅜
$1000 do.	c.	88¼	22 do.		52⅜
$200 do.		88¼	100 do.		52⅜
1 sh Phila Bk		162	100 do.		52⅜
14 sh Far & M Bk		128½	100 sh Read R.	c.	46⅛
11 sh C & Am		126¾	100 do.	b30.	46⅛
200 sh Leh Nav		21⅞			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 116@116¼; old 5-20s, 114¾@115; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, July, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 149⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114¾; do. 1864, 110¼@111; do., 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@109; 1868, 108¾@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102¾@102¾. Gold, 149⅛@149¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 south Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; do. 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 110¼@111; do., 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. September, 1865, 118¾; do. October, 1865, 117¾. Gold, 149⅛@149¾. Silver, 140@142.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.		149¼	11·52 A. M.		149⅜
10 "		149¼	11·56 "		149⅜
10·07 "		149¼	12 P. M.		149⅜
10·16 "		149¼	12·03 "		149⅜
10·20 "		149¼	12·11 "		149⅜
10·33 "		149¼	12 16 "		149⅜
10·50 "		149¼	12·20 "		149⅜
11·07 "		149¼	12 25 "		149⅜
11·37 "		149¼	12·30 "		149⅜
11·47 "		149¼			

An advance of 1⅛ from yesterday's closing price.

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¾@110; 3 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 15¾@5f. 11¼.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
N. Y. and E. R.	60⅝	R. R.	109¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	92	Pacific M. S. Co.	101⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	West. Union Tel.	34¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	Clev. and Tol. R.	101
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	82¼	Adams Express Co	52½
Chi. and R. I. R.	112	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Toledo & Wabash	50	U. S. Express Co.	42
Tennessee 6s new	64¼	Gold	149¾

Market feverish.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6.—The Flour market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, but we have no quotable change to note in prices. The demand is limited to the wants of home consumers, who purchased several hundred barrels at $7 50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·50 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market. Sales of red at $2·45@2 50, and 2000 bushels Michigan white at $2·65. Rye may be quoted at $1·70@1·80 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and firm. Sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25. Oats are in moderate request, with sales at 90@92c. for Pennsylvania, and $1 for 600 bushels new Delaware. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Provisions are quiet, but prices well sustained. Pork sells at $29 50@30 for mess.

Whisky is unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fleicher, Havre, E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Matilda, Stover, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig Nigreta, Stowers, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, Davis, Fales & Co.

Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, Richmond. D. Cooper.

Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, New Bedford, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr Margaret, Nichols, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.

Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr J. P. McDevitt McDevitt, Providence, do.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Providence, do.

Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Bristol, do.

Schr Susan E. Purves, Jones, Bristol, do.

Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Weymouth, do.

Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, Edgartown, do.

Sl'r Alida, Lennig, New York. W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"With What Body do they Come?"

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We desire, as heartily as any can, that the Southern Rebels, great and little, high and low, military and civil, poor and rich, violent and moderate, shall all return to the full exercise of the privileges of citizenship, and that there shall be no tabooed class or outcast pariah race in this country. We are willing that all should come to the knowledge of the truth and be saved. Endless political punishment is no part of our faith or practice. But "how are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?"

Ever since the downfall of the Rebellion there have been two distinct classes of ex-Rebels, each willing to take part in Southern politics. Mr. Reagan, a member of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet, had certainly been as zealous a Rebel as need be. He had remained with Davis until and during his flight, after his navies had been sunk, his armies had surrendered, and all who had erst fluttered and fawned around the fallen possessor of a "little brief authority" had fled. But Mr. Reagan came forth from his imprisonment in Fort Warren, and freely and candidly advised the Southern people at that early stage in the reconstruction question to give civil and political rights to all, without distinction of color, race, or condition. He recognized the lost cause as lost forever, and neither saw nor desired to see any half-way halting-ground between slavery and equality. General Longstreet, one of Lee's favorite corps commanders, had attested his devotion to the Rebel cause by daily staking his life in its defense until it was decisively and forever overthrown. He then, with statesm aulike candor and soldierly frankness, disdained to kindle the fires of sectional strife over questions which had been forever settled, and he, too, recommended the Southern people to place civil rights, land, education, and the ballot within the reach of all. Governor Holden of North Carolina never had faith in the Rebellion or its leaders, opposing the former while opposition was possible, and criticising the latter until all his predictions of their failure were verified. Yet he had yielded to the sentiment of his State, and doubtingly served the cause for whose success he saw little ground either to hope or to pray. It is natural that such a quasi Rebel should become a thorough Unionist, and should accept equality in place of Slavery. Yet many others whose course during the war was like that of Holden, fail thus to accept the inevitable logic of events. Gov. Joe. Brown of Georgia was one of the most earnest of Rebels, but he too does not believe in fighting to restore a slavery which they were not able to maintain. All these men desire that the blessings of real peace shall be brought to the South by giving all rights to all men, and obliterating all wrongs or invidious distinctions which might stimulate any class of the Southern people to strife with any more favored class. During the Rebellion they gallantly fought for that social and political inequality between the races, which was the Confederacy's chief corner-stone. Having surrendered, they do not seek to save the corner-stone of the edifice, whose defense they have abandoned. No better friends of union and freedom live than these men who fought for slavery and disunion.

But of a far different type are Governor Vance, who declares that all that was surrendered in the Rebellion will be restored in the election of Seymour and Blair; Governor Wise, who asserts that the lost cause is about to be regained; Wade Hampton, who pressed upon the Democratic Convention that clause of their platform which declares the Southern State Governments "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and who now avows that this is as good as a promise of revolution, and that if the Democratic party return to power, their President can do no less than revolutionize all the Southern State Governments by force. We believe that Wise, Vance, and Hampton express the sentiments only of the precipitate and reckless portion of the Democracy even of the South. But it is this very portion who fired the Southern heart in 1860, and dragged the more sensible of the Southern people into the Rebellion, and will do it again if permitted to do so. We have fought the Southern people five years to very little purpose if we have not learned that fools can very easily lure them on to rebellion. Especially should we know this when we see the most violent and untamed traitor in the whole South actually pressing into the Democratic platform a clause providing for a new rebellion. Nine-tenths of the weak-kneed Northern doughfaces would prudently have left it out had they dared dispute the dictation of so eminent a Rebel as Wade Hampton. The Rebel emissaries in Canada, during the session of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, in 1864, telegraphed that the "Vice-President and platform were satisfactory, speeches very satisfactory." Why the speeches were satisfactory may be judged from the sample speech of Dean Richmond. "By G—d we must put a stop to this d—d war." The Democratic Convention were determined to make their platform and nominations "satisfactory" to the most ultra Rebels in 1864. They evinced the same desire, and met with equal success, in 1868. The more virulent the Rebel, the more completely and rapturously is he delighted. Seymour, he knows, will be wax in the presence of the Rebels, putty in the hands of all public thieves, sharpened steel towards all black men, and a stench in the nostrils of every man not a Blair who ever voted or fought for the Union. Blair's recklessness is well known to be fully equal to his courage. Under such leaders they not only hope for revolution, but glory in its confident expectation. The startling difference between their case now and in 1860 is, that then they promised peace in the event of their success, and rebellion and civil war only if they were defeated. We might doubtless have avoided war by electing their candidates. But now they make no threat of revolution in case of Grant's election. They manifest no desire to confront the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox in battle. If Grant be elected they will be dumb as blind mice. It is only in the event of the election of their own candidate (Seymour) that they threaten to inaugurate their drama of fire and blood, assassination and slavery. What an inducement is this to offer to the candid voter, to the business man, to those whose slaughtered sons and brothers now sleep on the battle-plains of the great slaveholders' rebellion, to all who have any interest in the welfare and peace of the country! If Grant is elected, who threatens war? Does Wade Hampton, Vance, Lee, Forrest, Wise, or any other Rebel, venture to utter such an audacious intent? No, nor to think of it. The election of Grant is peace. Rebels, by their silence, confess this. Men of the Hampton stripe may call it subjugation. But it is such subjugation as the wolf suffers when the fold interposes between him and the lamb. It is such subjugation as the pirate feels when foiled by the rescue of the captives whose enslavement would have satiated his cupidity and lust. It is the subjugation of the Bourbons to make way for the liberties of the people. It is the subjugation which is inevitable to despots when their subjects are disenthralled and transformed from the minions of tyranny into free citizens. Emblems of the so-called subjugation of the Southern aristocracy will be the school-house, where before there was the slave-pen; the newspaper will reach the jungles of the clay-eaters. The mean white trash will be sent for by modern civilization, and through the dark clouds of bigotry, ignorance and brutality which have rested over the South the light will break, and the truth will make them free. The reconstruction policy of Congress, fully carried out, will raise up many friends of freedom among the ex-rebels. The election of Seymour might well disgust even the Southern Republicans and sour them into traitors. Shall we pursue that policy which will carry into the South the greatly needed boon of Northern capital, enterprise, manufactures, education, industry, emigration, wealth, independence, loyalty, or shall we pursue further the miserable blunder of converting nine-tenths of the Southern lands into jungle that the other tenth may sustain an aristocrat, and make four-fifths of the Southern people slaves, that the fifth man may be a—Wade Hampton?

The Presidency and the Candidates.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political parties before the country have varied their differences with a singular similarity in one respect. Each presents for popular favor one national man and one nullity, so that of the four candidates there are two men of vigorous character—good heart and brain—and two nobodies, whose histories are simply contemptible in view of the offices for which they are proposed. In the Republican ticket the efficient quantity stands in its proper place—the figure is before the cipher, the man leads, the nonentity comes after. In the Democratic ticket it is the other way. There the cipher comes first and the number stands behind it, so that the Democracy begin their campaigning with a start in inverse order, and are likely to go on as if it were a sum in fractions—the more figures you get on the paper the less is the represented value. In this respective distribution of the material of their tickets we see something of the tendency and disposition of the parties. Grant, the Republicans saw, was the people's man, and Colfax they knew was their party man. But the people's man got the first place. They recognized the propriety of giving way in party inclinations in obedience to popular impulse. They saw the folly of daring the people, and they put up a man they did not like because he was the people's man. They never thought of putting their party peg in the first place. But the Democrats, in the very breath in which they claim to be the people's party, refuse to receive an impulse from the people or to conform to popular thought. The whole mass of Democratic voters, desiring to make this election a practical fight, and one in which they would have some chance to win, wanted to see a national man at the head of the ticket; but the party plan prevailed, and they have instead a figure something worse than poor Pierce, while the only recognition the ticket makes of the claim of national services is in the second place.

Grant is an able man, a man of distinct convictions and of firm and positive quality. Such a man cannot be dishonest, cannot be an intriguer, and cannot readily be made any man's tool. If he have any vagaries of conduct they will be outright violent ones, but such as will afford opportunity to indicate his strength of character in overcoming them if occasion require. Honest, clear-headed, resolute, of unconquerable will—such is the very man we want in the President's chair to give its ancient dignity and force to that sadly compromised office. Andrew Johnson is small in his animosities and a politician. He lowered the dignity of his position to the prosecution of political quarrels. He had an opportunity at the close of the war, when, by taking up the Mexican difficulty and making it, with the army then in hand, the occasion of a grand assertion of the Monroe doctrine he could have kept the national mind busy on a great subject, and, thus diverting it from our internecine strife, have directly secured the return to domestic peace. But he could not see that great occasion. He could see only the small strife of small politicians, and engaging in this gave reason for the assaults of his opponents, and even for those assaults that, not stopping with him, aimed at his office. It is through the occupancy of a man of mean calibre that the Executive has lost the respect of the people and is even crippled in the laws, and we need a man like Grant in the place to remove the reproach and the cobweb impediments with which the foolish Congress, with Colfax at its head, tied down the pigmy Johnson.

We want Grant, but not Colfax. Colfax might go with Seymour. Both are mere politicians—men of no weight or merit beyond their acuteness in the management of caucuses; but Grant and Blair will do admirably. That would be a ticket to command the respect and suffrages of the whole people, and the people, disregarding the nonsensical machinery of the conventions, should scratch and make that ticket for themselves. Popular will may readily enough make itself felt in this manner, and thus the people may rebuke the impudence of the politicians, who count on the blind obedience of the masses. Such a ticket as we indicate would be one to unite the people and make the country great; not one to enrich politicians with the plunder of office; and with a government headed by such men we might again go back to our national record and start again where the close of the war left us, uniting the people of all sections in the struggle incident to the assertion of our position as the arbitrator—the dictator, if need be—of the peace of the Continent, even against Mexico herself, now that there is no disturber from beyond the Atlantic. It was Grant's idea three years ago that our civil war was to be ended in Mexico, and it is not too late to end it there yet.

The State Elections.

From the N. Y. Times.

The result of the Kentucky election affords cause neither for surprise nor alarm. No one imagined that its verdict would be other than Democratic; the only open question being as to the extent of the majority.

The use which the Democrats make of a result anticipated by everybody indicates the energy, and generally the judgment, with which they are working. They appear to care comparatively little for the Presidency. The contest in Seymour's behalf is too hopeless to render enthusiasm or effort possible. Their efforts are therefore directed to the State elections, with the view of acquiring strength in the local executives and the lower branch of Congress, The only value of the Kentucky election is as a means of inspiring spirit and confidence into the party in other States.

The next election, on the 13th instant, is in Tennessee, and the next, September 1, in Vermont. Both are as surely Republican as was Kentucky the other way. California, which votes a week afterward, is more doubtful; while Maine, which completes the list for September, may with proper management be made certain for the Republicans. Of the six elections which occur in October, three are important, both as to themselves and in their effect upon the canvass in the States voting in November. Nebraska and Iowa, two of the number, are sufficiently pronounced to leave little room for Democratic hopes. Strenuous exertions are being made, however, to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, whose elections are all on the 13th, and whose voices will not be without effect in the national canvass. In these States Democratic activity is just now concentrated, and great expectations are based upon the potency of the greenback doctrine. It is of the utmost importance that these States be secured by the Republicans; and no zeal for the national ticket in other quarters will excuse blundering or indifference here. The judgment of Pennsylvania and Ohio will react upon New Jersey and New York; and that of Indiana will not be without weight in Michigan and Illinois. The earlier local struggles will have much to do with the later and larger result.

The danger to be apprehended is that of a too entire dependence upon the Southern vote to determine the contest for the Presidency. The vote of the reconstructed States is assumed as for Grant and Colfax as a matter of course. The experience of Georgia should moderate assurance in this particular. Moreover, the probability of gigantic frauds, and even of violence, in these States, in order that their votes may be enshrouded in doubt and dispute, should teach the Republican party the wisdom of winning the battle without depending upon Southern aid. If the South come in, as it were, to ratify a result achieved by the might of Northern Republicanism, the effect will be good upon both sections. Circumstances may make it the arbiter in the struggle; but *that* would be unfortunate, however right legally or morally.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* proposes that the two parties "shall agree that the Southern States shall not participate" in the election. The proposition is impracticable, and to the South unjust. But the idea on which it rests is not undeserving of attention as affording reasons for conducting the contest with the smallest possible dependence upon the Southern States. The possession of a Republican majority, irrespective of the South, is for many reasons desirable, and it rests with the North to make it possible.

Address of the Republican State Committee—Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

An address, unmistakably by the style from the pen of Horace Greeley, is printed in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, and signed with the names of the Republican State Committee. This address to the Republican voters of the State is a rehash of stale *Tribune* editorials with *Tribune* seasoning, and as it presents no new point, fact, or argument, it merits no attention from the Democratic press. We nevertheless extract its railing tirade against Governor Seymour, because in a composition of this kind meant to be copied into all the Republican papers of the State, the worst charges are reiterated which can be made against our candidate with any semblance of truth:—

"You know that his opponent is that Horatio Seymour who has been your deadliest, most insidious, most calumnious foe, from the day when New York first, by the nearly unanimous vote of her representatives in Congress of both parties, declared her inflexible hostility to any further extension of slavery under our national flag, down to this hour. He supported the Nebraska bill and the Lecompton infamy. He did his utmost, but in vain, to put the vote of our State against Fremont and Lincoln. Thrice defeated by you as a candidate for Governor, he was at last elected through the absence of thousands of you in the field where your country was saved; and his success sent your gallant and noble Wadsworth to his fate, near the spot where Stonewall Jackson first called on his fellow Rebels to cheer the last election of Horatio Seymour as their triumph. He is the man who addressed the draft rioters, orphan-asylum burners, and negro killers of the great emporium as his 'friends,' and was exultingly recognized by them as their chief. There is not to-day an impenitent, implacable Rebel in the land who does not glory in supporting him, and in his heart echo Vance's boast that all they lost when defeated by Grant they will regain when they triumph with Seymour."

All that this string of accusations amounts to is, that Governor Seymour has been, from first to last, a consistent, strenuous opponent of the Republican party. He is no turncoat, like General Grant. Up to the time of President Johnson's Western tour, and for some time afterwards, the politics of General Grant were the same as those of Governor Seymour. Grant, too, "supported the Nebraska bill and the Lecompton infamy." Grant, too, was opposed to Fremont and to the first election of Lincoln. Governor Seymour's record on the political questions which preceded the war is more conspicuous, because his superior talents for civil affairs gave him so much higher a standing than ex-Captain Grant; but each, according to the measure of his ability and influence, resisted the fanaticism of the Republican party. If anti-negro politics up to the year 1867 be a reason why Seymour should not be elected President, it is equally a reason against Grant. If Wade Hampton, Vance, and the rest would be glad of the election of Seymour, they would also have had no objection to Grant, if Grant had continued to hold the same liberal sentiments he entertained when he made his noted "white-washing report" soon after the rupture between the President and Congress. Scarcely six months have elapsed since the *Tribune* was almost daily declaring that it would as soon have a Democrat for President as Grant elected by the Republicans with such politics as he had up to that time avowed. Such being General Grant's political record, the Republican address really lays the lash on his back, when it arraigns Governor Seymour for a record of the very same kind. If all men are to be scourged with a whip of scorpions who opposed Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860, the writer of the address will drive a great many neophytes out of the Republican party, and Grant among the rest. It is a signal proof of the difficulty of finding charges against Governor Seymour when nearly every thrust made at him is a stab at General Grant through his sides.

Allowance being made for their unequal ability and political standing, Governor Seymour and General Grant do not differ except that one is a consistent Democrat, and the other a recent renegade. Grant has bartered his principles for the hope of office; he never became a Republican until the political syrens began to sing in his ears that communion with that party would bring him to the White House. The very charges brought against Governor Seymour by his enemies exonerate him from all suspicion of making merchandise of his principles. The perfect consistency of his record is the chief point made against him. He continues to be what General Grant was until the gilded bait of the Presidency was flung into his jaws by the radical anglers. If Governor Seymour, like so many facile and venal politicians, had made the war an excuse for deserting his principles, there was no degree of popularity nor any position which he might not easily have gained. Mr. Lincoln himself stood ready to support him for the succession. But Governor Seymour was proof against all such allurements. In the politics of the last ten years he has preferred the losing to the winning side, and the writer of the address is so wanting in magnanimity as to make this self-sacrificing steadiness to principle a topic of reproach. He tells the Republicans how many times Governor Seymour has been defeated, as if it were not a praise to stand by our colors against great odds, when office and honors could have been so easily obtained by changing sides. It is a signal proof of Governor Seymour's great personal strength that he rescued the State of New York from the Republicans in the very flood-tide of their success. Now, when the party is in a condition of general decline and decrepitude, he will easily lead the Democratic hosts to victory.

The Democratic Peace.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

American party politics used to be a state of war. It was held by one party that the institution—as it was called—which they made their corner-stone and cohesive power, was of such a nature that sentiments opposed to it were incendiary, and could not be tolerated. They held that in the great section where this so-called institution existed, no man must be permitted to live who disputed its right or its policy; and that such opinions were so dangerous to the social fabric, that they justified society, or the majority who took upon themselves the rights of society, in resorting to the higher law of self-preservation, and putting such disturbers out of existence.

The Northern portion of that party accepted these conditions, and freely justified the execution of all Northern men in the South against whom this accusation of sentiments was brought. And they also co-operated in extending this higher law by denouncing the whole party of the opposition by a name which, in the South, was held to be charge and proof of the offense, and cause for immediate execution of capital penalty. Under this Democratic regime we had a political Union which was the theme of our idolatry, but which united a country in one government, where the citizens of one section who went into the other did it at greater peril to life and property than they would suffer by travel among the most savage tribes of Africa or the south seas.

The list of Northern citizens murdered, or cruelly abused in their persons, or, in the cases of extraordinary forbearance, robbed and forced to fly for their lives, in the South, was greater than the list of all the robberies, murderers or other personal outrages upon Europeans and Americans by all the savage or half-civilized peoples of the rest of the world, although those frequently brought on wars to redress them. This is that "Union as it was," which we often hear spoken of as the golden age of the Republic. It will be remembered that such was the ferocious spirit of that peaceful time, that the most cruel murders or tortures of Northern citizens in the South were justified in the Northern Democratic mind by the charge that the victims were abolitionists; and that this indefinite accusation, which in its greatest aggravation only meant that the victims had opinions against the rightfulness of slavery, and which was in many cases trumped up to cover a robbery, closed all Democratic hearts against any touch of pity or horror.

This was the Union as it was. It was such a union as would be made by uniting this country with the Bedouin Arabs, or of the Cannibal Islands, on condition that the Bedouins or Caribs should be sacred in their person and property when they came among us, while we should be subject to be robbed and eaten when we went among them; and with the proviso that they should rule our Government. The Democratic party, always intolerant, ferocious and brutal towards opponents, gave their allegiance to this reign of terror, robbery, and always exalted it as the beneficence of Democratic party rule.

It is true that a Northern man might procure an uncertain toleration in the South by renouncing all opinions against the rightfulness of this Democratic "institution," and by zealous professions of belief in it as both a right and a blessing. By abandoning his manhood, and by ostentatiously denouncing the sentiments prevalent in the section from which he came, and by assuming abject subserviency to the slave interest, he might be tolerated, provided he became involved in no disputes about property or dues with the natives, which might offer to them too great a temptation to force a settlement by bringing up the charge of secret abolition sentiments; a charge which required no proof. On these precarious terms a citizen of this precious Union might, by renouncing his manhood, live in the South. And this was regarded as so happy a political situation, that the organs of the Democratic party in the North worked zealously to keep it up.

In the high hopes which were raised by the death of slavery and the conquest of the Rebellion, it was generally thought that the time had come when the citizens of the Northern section of this Union would have the same protection of law in the Southern section, as the citizens of that section have always enjoyed in the North; that in fact we had become one people, as we were before in name, and that the American citizens would have the same protection of law throughout his own country, that the citizen of Great Britain enjoys not only throughout the British Dominions, but throughout the world.

In this belief a large number of Northern citizens emigrated to the South, after the surrender of the Rebel armies, carrying their capital and their Northern energy, and intending to build up their own fortunes by rebuilding the production of the South. By the then general Southern cry for Northern capital and immigration, they were led to believe that they would be welcomed. That they had no hostile feeling towards the Southern people, was shown by their going there to make a home. Men do not seek homes for their families among a people whom they regard as enemies. Many others who did not emigrate, sent their capital into the South to be invested in agricultural production. In this, too, they gave proof of their friendliness. Capital is proverbially timid. It does not seek the country of enemies.

How have these anticipations of peace been fulfilled? What kind of a reception has this much needed Northern capital and Northern emigration met with? Are there any Northern men who, in the light of the experience of these three years, and of the present public declarations of Southern feeling toward Northern immigrants, would now seek the South as a home for their families, or for an investment of their capital? It is true he can have an uncertain toleration there, upon about the same terms as before the war. He must abandon his manhood, give up his political rights, and become an enemy to the National Government. On these terms he may be permitted to live. But, with all this, let him be careful not to get into any lawsuit with a native, about rights of property; for he may find that a dispute with a native will invest the Northern immigrant with the obnoxious qualities which will make him an outlaw to Southern courts.

But the Northern loyal citizen who emigrates to the South imagines that he is still in his own country, and that he carries with him his political rights as a citizen. He has his positive political ideas. He has always exercised the right to carry those ideas into practical effect in his votes for officers and representatives. He thinks that he carries the same rights with him into the South when he makes his home there, and so he would in any other section of this country, or in any civilized country. But does he find it so in the South? Listen to the general Southern outcry against Northern immigrants, with all manner of opprobrious epithets, taken up and expanded by Northern flunkies, and see what is the burden of it all. It is that Northern men who have come among them to live have assumed the same political rights as natives, and have dared to have a voice in political agitation, and a vote in elections, and even to be voted for; and that that voice and that vote and that official position is loyal to the National Government; which is to say, in their understanding, that it is hostile to the South.

In the Southern press or public speeches there can be found no recognition of the right of settlers who come from the North to exercise the rights of citizens, or to have any political ideas; but, on the other hand, these organs of public expression pour forth declarations of hate and vengeance toward them if they exercise any political rights in fidelity to the National Government. They may vote, if they vote the Rebel class into power, in avowed hostility to the nation. They may be political serfs to the old slaveholding and still Rebel class; but if they exercise the rights of citizens, they are made subjects for present hate and secret outrage, and for that reign of vengeance which the Rebel class expect to realize when Seymour and Blair shall be elected.

And, as in the halcyon days of the Democratic party, when the name of Abolitionist was to the Northern Democrat full justification for the Southern murder and robbery of a Northern citizen; and, as in the early days of secession, the charge of Unionism was in the mind of the Northern Democrat full justification for the massacre of Southern citizens, so we see the Democratic journals and stump speakers taking up the epithets which their old Rebel masters apply to emigrants from the North, and adding their yell of vituperation and contumely to intensify and justify the Southern hatred.

We even see Vallandigham, the notorious carpet-bagger of the Rebellion, piling vile epithets on brave soldiers who earned a national citizenship by five years of military duty, and who gained a residence in the South by the highest right, that of rescuing it from Rebellion, while he was boasting of the protection of his infamy under the British lion. And we see George E. Pugh, whose Democratic ferocity has found no abatement in retirement, in his Sixth street speech gloating over the anticipation that the election of Seymour and the fulfilment of the Blair declaration of war will put to flight all these Northern emigrants who have dared to carry into the South the rights of manhood and citizenship.

It is true, this Rebel class in the South offer to be magnanimous, and to permit Northern men to come there and live if they will not attempt to exercise any political rights, or if they will act in subserviency to them. They may be tolerated so long as they abide by these conditions, and do not fall under suspicion. But the evidence of all the organs of expression of Southern feeling is that a Northern emigrant who adheres to the party which put down the Rebellion and saved the Republic is regarded by the ruling class of whites in the South as an enemy, upon whom the only restraint of their just vengeance is the army of the United States.

And the evidence of the organs of the Democratic party in the North is equally unanimous that they applaud this, and desire that upon such terms only shall Northern men be permitted to live in the South. This is the peace which they desire. And would it be reasonable to suppose that a party which incites and applauds this warfare in the South upon Northern men because they are not of the Democratic party, would not carry the same war into the North if they could, and would not also make it dangerous there for any man to be opposed to the Democratic party? Why should they desire men to have rights in the North which they would deprive them of in the South?

Democratic politics always meant a state of warfare. That party could never tolerate freedom of opinion. It was always truculent and full of hate. While the party ruled the country, it supported a bloody barbarism in more than one half of the country, and tried to spread it over the rest. Its principle always was, be Democrat or die! Allegiance to the Democratic party allows no love of country. The real Democrat is an enemy to the Government as soon as his party ceases to possess it. He turns immediately to treason. When the party was turned out of the administration by the popular elections, it naturally turned to destroy the republic. It now seeks to restore a state of warfare in the South, in which every man who is not a Democrat shall be deprived of all protection of law for his person or property. And it has for its leading declaimers, North and South, the men who were humiliated by the triumph of our arms, and whose ruling passion is a desire for vengeance upon the loyal men who defeated them. They have been so unwise as to proclaim in advance this regime of vengeance upon the Union soldiers and other Union men who have settled in the South. But all this savage enjoyment will end with anticipation. If there had been a possibility of the election of Seymour and Blair, the help which it has had from blatant Rebels, North and South, would have been fatal.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The Press Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, in Walnut street, to take action on the death of their late fellow-member, Mr. Louis Morwitz.

Mr. Wm. V. McKean, President, being absent, Mr. Stephen Winslow was called to the chair. The following despatch was then read:—

CRESSON SPRINGS, Aug. 5, 1868.—A. W. Frick: Absence prevents my attendance at the Club meeting to-day, and distance prevents a full expression of my deep regret at the death of Mr. Louis Morwitz, and my esteem for the manly and generous qualities which at last lost him his life in the noble effort to save the lives of others. WM. V. McKEAN,
President Press Club.

A communication was also received from Dr. Morwitz, one of the proprietors of the *German Democrat*, presenting to the Club a portrait of his deceased nephew. The thanks of the Club were tendered to Dr. Morwitz for this act of kindness.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Robinson, a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Club at the loss sustained in the death of their late fellow-member, Louis Morwitz. The chair appointed Joseph Robinson, T. E. Hawkins, James Nolen, A. W. Frick, and H. Dieck, who, after a short absence, presented the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Press Club of Philadelphia has learned with unfeigned regret of the sudden death of Mr. Louis Morwitz, of the Philadelphia *Democrat*, who was beloved and respected by the members of this Club for his many manly and commendable qualities. These had endeared him to the members of this organization, with which he had been long and honorably connected. His great kindness of heart, uniform and gentlemanly courtesy and high-toned bearing served to impress us with deep and lasting respect for him, and their recollection embalms his memory.

Resolved, That the exhibition of his noble generosity in attempting to rescue the lives of his fellowmen at the expense of his own, is one of those evidences of self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of humanity which have characterized the career of our deceased friend in a most eminent and commendable degree.

Resolved, That his life afforded a genuine example of true manhood. His strict sense of honor, uniform urbanity and general excellence of disposition will not soon be forgotten.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of this esteemed member, the expression of regard in which he is held by the Press Club of Philadelphia be entered on the minutes as an earnest testimonial of our sincere sorrow at the demise of our deceased brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a member of this Club be appointed to prepare a memorial of the deceased.

The Chair appointed Dr. Julius Hein to prepare the memorial.

Addresses in reference to the memory of the deceased were then made by T. E. Harkins, Dr. Julius Hein, James Nolen, and Joseph Robinson, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE JOHN F. M'DEVITT.

Captain Stephen Winslow, from the committee to prepare a memorial of the late John F. McDevitt, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes:—

The memory of the just is blessed. That grateful thought remains with us as we sadly reflect that in the death of our late colleague, John F. McDevitt, his family have lost an affectionate son and brother, our profession an invaluable and well-beloved member, and society one of its brightest ornaments. A simple narrative of the life and character and works of such as he constitutes the highest eulogy that can be paid their memories.

John F. McDevitt was born in this city in the year 1840. He entered the Locust Street Grammar School at an early age, and pursued his studies with such marked fidelity and zeal as to earn the frequent commendations of his teachers. In July, 1854, he was admitted to the Central High School, and entered upon the full course of four years' study. He speedily became popular alike with pupils and professors, and always held a high position in his class. He was especially successful in declamation, but he had already imbibed a taste for the newspaper profession, and devoted himself particularly to acquiring a knowledge of the phonographic art, in the practice of which he became very expert in the course of a few months. In the year 1858, he graduated from the institution with distinguished honors and the esteem of all with whom he had been associated. In the following year he became connected with the *Commercial List*, as a reporter and announcesis for Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, Sr. He was also a contributor for a length of time to the local columns of the *Inquirer*, his reports being invariably marked by good sense and accuracy. Subsequently he became attached to the staff of the *Press* as a reporter, and discharged his duties in this capacity with such commendable ability and industry that he was soon elevated to the more responsible position of financial editor. Afterwards he devoted his attention solely to the financial department which, under his judicious supervision, attained a high reputation for reliability. While discharging this important trust, he never for a day neglected the phonographic art, but was constantly employed in reporting the proceedings of conventions and trials at law, as well as sermons and lectures for the *Press*. As a phonographer his ability was admitted to be of the highest order, and many of his law reports will be of incalculable service to the legal profession in all future years. At the same time he contributed frequently to the columns of the *Catholic Standard* and the *Universe*, and during the late Easter festival at the Cathedral, he edited a little daily journal, entitled "The Cathedral Tablet, or Pleasant Memories." It is a signal proof of the unflagging energy of the subject of our memoir, that while busied with these multifarious cares and duties and others arising from his position as secretary of the High School Alumni Association, secretary of the Philopatrian Institute, and membership with various literary societies, he nevertheless found time to commence the study of the law, for which he had acquired a taste, and in which he had gained considerable insight in his reportorial practice. About six months ago he was admitted to the bar, and contemplated fully adopting this profession, when death closed his bright and promising career of noble usefulness. He expired at his residence in this city at eleven o'clock on the morning of July 14 last, after two weeks of intense agony resulting from inflammation of the bowels. The stroke of death came suddenly; yet it found him well prepared, for he had led a truly exemplary and Christian life, and supported by the consolations of religion, he went down to the tomb filled with a higher and more glorious promise than had ever shone out in his earthly career and made it noble:

The stars look down, the sun shines bright,
The waves break on the sounding shore,
Though earth has lost a living light,
A form that we shall see no more.

Who now can fill the vacant place
Of him who flies in death's dread sleep;
Or, calling back that silent face,
Who can forbear to weep?

How will they mourn for him that's gone!
How will they miss that genial face!
Now, with that helping hand withdrawn,
Who will supply its place?

His memory lives unstained by guilt;
His noble purpose and his plan:
What he conceived and what he built
Best dignify the man.

SHOOTING CASE.—Last evening a man named Francis Lane, a resident of Reading, Pa., entered the gun store of Mr. Evans, near the Second District Station House, and bought a lot of pistol cartridges. He then went to a saloon at Front and Shippen street, and quarrelled with a man; after a few words he drew his pistol and discharged it at his opponent. The ball grazed the cheek of the person, inflicting a slight wound. The bullet went across the street, and, passing through the glass, just missed the head of a young woman. Policeman Eckard arrested Lane, and took him to the Second District Station, where he was locked up for a hearing.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body that was washed up at Brigantine Beach yesterday has been identified as that of Mr. Trough. It arrived in the city last evening, and will be buried from his late residence, No. 230 Washington avenue, at 4 o'clock.

DIED.—The child who fell from the window yesterday and received serious injuries has since died from the same.

THE LATE CHARLES BUCKWALTER.—The Young Men's Keystone Club held a meeting last night for the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of Mr. Charles Buckwalter.

After a brief eulogy of the deceased by the President, Morris J. Nagle, Esq., a committee of five (George W. McCoy, Stanley Stark, William Myers, W. Gilmore Botts, Chambers McKibben, Jr.) was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported, through the chairman the following:—

Resolved, That no mere words can fitly express the profound and sincere regret experienced by the members of this Club on learning of the death of their cherished fellow member, Charles Buckwalter.

Resolved, That in his death the Club has lost a dearly beloved member, an amiable companion, a genuine patriot and finished gentleman; cut down in the bloom and vigor of young manhood he has left behind him a reputation that many an older head might seek in vain to emulate.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the sad affliction that has overtaken them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral.

—A meeting of the Buckwalter Club was held last evening, in Second street, above Otter, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Charles Buckwalter, Esq. Mr. A. H. Randall presided. A series of resolutions expressive of regret at the sudden demise of Mr. Buckwalter and of condolence with his family were adopted.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following cases were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital: James McFadden, collar bone broken and scalp injured by a fall from a building thirty feet high.

James Smullen, fingers badly mashed, in Peterson's factory, required amputation.

John Lafferty, collar bone broken by a fall at Richmond coal wharves.

THETA DELTA CHI.—This fraternity have chapters established in nearly all the prominent colleges. Resident members of this city held a meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing a charge in Philadelphia. Mr. W. H. Burnlie was called to the chair, and a committee was appointed to make the proper arrangements for carrying out the objects of the meeting.

SURVEYOR APPOINTED.—James Brooks, late special agent of the Revenue Department, has been designated by Commissioner E. A. Rollins to aid the assessors of this city in making surveys of and estimating the capacity of distilleries with a view to taxation under sections 10, 13, and 20 of the recent revenue law.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, shortly after seven o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of some waste in a cotton warehouse, Front street, below Arch.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The meteoric bodies lately discovered in the interior of Mexico by Dr. Henry B. Butcher, of this city, arrived here yesterday by steamer S. Walker. They will weigh about four thousand pounds, and are consigned to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

—A camp-meeting is in progress near Paschallville, Twenty-seventh Ward. About two thousand persons were present on Sunday last. The meeting will continue over Sunday next.

—A meeting of the Tug Boat Owners and Captains' Association will be held at Hope Hose House, Pine street, above Second, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

—A Grant and Colfax meeting will be held this evening, at the Town Hall, Germantown. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. John W. Forney and others will make addresses.

—The National Union Republican Association of fourteenth division, Twentieth Ward, will hold a meeting this evening at the hall, southwest corner Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

—The Philadelphia Council of the "Boys in Blue" will meet at headquarters, No. 527 Chestnut street, to-morrow evening, 7th instant, at 8 o'clock.

—The Fifth Ward Republican Executive Committee will meet this evening at the Good Intent Hall, at 8 o'clock.

—The Keystone Club, with a new nine, will play a picked nine this afternoon at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 01 | MOON RISES.....8 52
SUN SETS.....7 10 | HIGH WATER.....4 09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 24
Atlanta	London	New York	July 26
Union	Southampton	New York	July 28
Manitta	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 31
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Aug. 1
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 6
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 6
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 6
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship James Montgomery, Mailing, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr A. S. Allen, Owen, Newburyport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Pearl Pinkham, Boston, do.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, Portland, do.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Bath, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Everglade, Leland, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str A. C. Simers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del. with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mara, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

RETURNED.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, hence for Charleston, sprung a leak on Tuesday, off Bombay Hook, making about 1500 strokes per hour, and put back to port yesterday for repairs.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tonawanda, Julius; Alaska, Small; and Adelaide Norris, Reid, for Philadelphia, were loading at Liverpool 26th ult.
Ship Herman, Schweers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 4th inst.
Barques Joshua S. Emery; Tropic Bird, Robbins; and Jenny, Hartman, for Philadelphia, were loading at London 26th ult.
Barque Woodside, Edmonds, for Philadelphia, was loading in the Clyde 25th ult.
Barque Nordby, Svarre, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult.
Brig Arctic Blenkhorn, hence, at Falmouth 23d ult.
Brig Grace Darling was signalized this inst. lat. 40 16, long. 70 48.—(Brig Grace Darling, Martin, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th ult., for Philadelphia.)
Brig Lillia, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 4th instant.
Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, at Boston yesterday from Carcenas.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schrs A. J. Heraty; C. E. Elmer; H. G. Hand; J. B. Clayton; Wm. Wallace; E. & L. Martin; James Hewitt; George H. Bent; and James Ponder, from Boston for Philadelphia; H. L. Slaght, from Saco for Philadelphia; and E. G. Irwin, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr F. A. Pickup, hence, at Richmond 3d inst.
Schrs Casco Lodge, Pierce, and E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, hence for Boston, at Newport 3d inst.
Schrs J. S. Detwiler, Grace, and Chas. E. Jackson, Mason, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr T. T. Tasker, hence, at Salem 3d inst.
Schr Reading Railroad No. 48, hence, at Norwich 3d instant.
Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, for Philadelphia cleared at Portland 3d inst.
Steamer Concord, Norman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, from Providence for Philadelphia, collided on the 1st inst. near Dutch Island with schr Angeline Vandeal, Heath, from Philadelphia for East Greenwich, carrying away the latter's bowsprit, head gear, forward stays, staving bulwarks, tearing up deck, windlass, etc.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The foundation stones of the new Lighthouse on Little Gull Island, Long Island Sound, were laid on Monday last, at a depth of 19 feet below the surface of the ground. The old lighthouse has been entirely taken down, and the stone of which it is composed will be used in the erection of the new double house to be put up for the joint occupancy of the keeper and assistant keeper. For the present the light is shown on the old bell tower which is also to be replaced by the new structure, and instead of the present inefficient method of fog signalling by means of a bell rung by horse power, and requiring constant attendance, a powerful fog trumpet will be employed. When all the improvements now in progress at this important station are completed, the commerce of Long Island Sound will have received a substantial and lasting benefit.—Greenport (L. I.) Watchman, Aug. 1.

The Indian Netherlands Government has given notice, that since the 1st of July, 1867, a light has been exhibited at Cheribon, north coast of Java.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 26 feet above the high water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

The light is placed at the extremity of the North Mole of the port, and serves as a guide at night to the Roads of Cheribon.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, July 9, 1868.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.

The public are informed that the
LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN
under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will
RECEIVE BOARDERS
for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable.

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH,
7 31 12t* Proprietor.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 40, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant,

Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 6, 18 8, FOURTH NIGHT OF J. E. McDONOUGH'S SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK, AND GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTIST IN THE COUNTRY. MAD'LLE GUSSIPPUS MORLACCHI, MAD'LLE GUITANO LEAH, MAD'LLE ESMIRALDIA DIANI, STAR PREMIERS ASSOLUTO. SOLOISTS, MAD'LLE LINDA WENDEL, MAD'LLE BARRETTA, MAD'LLE ALEXANDRENA, With full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE SMITH. THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN, Introduced and arranged by MLLE MORLACCHI. GRAND MARCH AND DRILL BY THE AMAZONIAN WARRIORS, RUSSIC AND CLASSIC DANCING, GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, BY GEORGE WUNDERLICH. GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 6 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

CAPE MAY—FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7. Grand Promenade Concert and Hop at the Sea Breeze House. 8 6 2t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quarte. master.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 23½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 6 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,608 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be;" and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 6t Deputy Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps.

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
8 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
123,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,161,400	ar. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,852·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·98
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $676·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	298·52	183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. Mcfarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,093·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $9,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, and on appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

The Seymour Letter of Acceptance.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S letter of acceptance is a scarcely less remarkable document than the pronunciamento issued by Frank Blair as a bid for the favor of the Tammany Hall Convention. Both the Democratic candidates are trained and active politicians, possessing a quality highly prized by the party which nominated them—a strong disposition to "work" for their election. By mutual consent, or, at all events, by an arrangement that can scarcely be considered accidental, they have made an impartial division of their labors. It is the task of Blair to satisfy the Rebels that the Democratic party is prepared and anxious to go as far as the farthest to gratify their wishes. This being the most obnoxious duty, yet at the same time one of the most necessary, on account of the exacting disposition of the Southern Democracy, it was appropriately undertaken by Blair, partly as an act of penance for his services as a Union soldier, and partly because the Rebels acquired such a profound contempt during the war for their Northern sympathizers that it is doubtful whether they would have attached sufficient credence to any assurance given by an anti-war Democrat. Blair, however, has fully accomplished his share of the "work," for his letters, in addition to Wade Hampton's plank in the Democratic platform, pronouncing the reconstructed governments null and void, supplemented by Seymour's cordial acceptance of the platform, have removed all doubts and fears from Rebel minds, and there is not in this broad land a single unrepentant foe of the Union who glories in the lost cause and hopes still to make it triumphant that will not support the Democratic ticket.

Seymour's task is widely different. It is his object to win the support of conservative Republicans. He is not content with simply endorsing the Democratic platform and announcing his willingness to act as their candidate, but he proceeds, in a letter of unusual length, to console himself for the privation, to which he feelingly refers, of being excluded from an active part in the pending canvass, by a formal indictment of the Republican party, which is especially framed to persuade those who have not fully sympathized with the radical Republicans that they can safely trust Horatio Seymour. When it is remembered that the notorious Ohio agitator, Vallandigham, first insisted upon Seymour's nomination, and that his record is such as to inspire the confidence of the most virulent of secessionists, the boldness of the imposture he has attempted will readily be understood. The petty ward politician who is committed on the one hand by pledges and ties he would never dare to violate; but who courts, to deceive, a rival and hostile interest, finds a worthy exemplar in Horatio Seymour. Conservative Republicans who listen to the voice of such a charmer must be weak indeed, for nothing can be more apparent than that the Democratic Presidential nominee is one of the most prejudiced and ultra supporters of the decrees of his party.

A large portion of the letter of acceptance is devoted to an insidious denunciation of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and especially of the admission of the new Southern representatives and Senators. It is worthy of notice that Seymour couples this denunciation with a cowardly hint that, even if he was elected, he would not attempt to remedy the evil he deplores, for he says that "the election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes," a sentence which is designed to throw doubt upon his readiness to pursue the revolutionary policy prescribed by Blair, and virtually approved by the Democratic platform, for it demands that a Democratic Executive shall overthrow the reconstructed Governments. The adroit New York politician apparently desires that two interpretations shall be placed upon his letter, and he has availed himself of the power of language to conceal his thoughts with a skill that Van Buren could not have excelled. On the one hand the Southern Rebels will point to his denunciation of the reconstructed State Governments as a positive proof that he is determined to spare no efforts to destroy them; and on the other, the conservative Republicans of the North will be assured that he would not countenance any "sudden or violent changes." The New York *World* has advocated acquiescence in the adjustments of Congress, and Seymour apparently acknowledges the force of the *World's* argument; but it is known that the judgment and wishes of the Democratic party are almost unanimously against a recognition of the reconstruction policy, and Seymour is too faithful a partisan to oppose the wishes of the mass of his political associates. There is on this question none of the outspoken frankness of Blair, but a miserable juggle designed to leave the public "still in doubt whether the snake will wire in or wire out."

The climax of Seymour's denunciation of the new Southern representatives is that "they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection." If this be, as in some instances it possibly is true, what a fearful commentary does it afford upon the ferocity and fiendishness of Seymour's Southern supporters! The drift of his argument is that inasmuch as the Rebels are determined to kill every man who opposes their reacquisition of absolute power, the nation should therefore tamely acquiesce in their demands. This is the old question of the war over again. While it lasted the Rebels endeavored to kill every man who attempted to enforce the national authority, or to recapture stolen forts and custom-houses. Since that form of hostility has been subdued it has taken the modified shape of opposing to the death any political organization that would not leave the entire South under Rebel rule; but the foes of treason and secession are struggling to complete their work by securing the infusion of a loyal element in Southern politics, and every true friend of the Union desires that these efforts should be crowned with success.

The financial question Mr. Seymour does not discuss. He has lately authorized a statement that he never owned a single Five-twenty bond, and he probably considers this statement, joined to his endorsement of the Democratic platform, a sufficient evidence of his support of the Pendleton system of paying the public debt in greenbacks; while, on the other hand, his speech before the New York Convention assembled, will be cited as proof that he thinks the bonds should be redeemed in gold. Here is another deception, and another double bid for the Presidency.

Gold.

WHAT perturbations have been caused by this auriferous article since its discovery and use by man! What watchful fidgetty days and nights has it occasioned in this country since the breaking out of the war! What predictions as to its ultimate value; what prognostications as to its future decline; what strange changes! When gold had reached the highest point attained during the war, real estate could have been purchased at one-half, and in many instances one-third less than it can now be bought for. How bulls and bears have exhausted every argument for its rise and fall, and how it has constantly disappointed them both! When California disclosed her golden treasures, many eminent political economists, M. Michel Chevalier, for example, supposed that its value would be depreciated, from the amount that would come into use by recent discoveries; but such is the curious nature of this article, or so much is political economy as yet at fault, that no certainty has as been arrived at as to its positive value.

Perhaps in our country, where it has become an article of merchandize, in consequence of its no longer forming the circulating medium, its value is regulated by the supply and demand, like all other articles of this character. When cotton bills are scarce, or bonds are not being shipped in large quantities, of course gold must take their place. We have known some of the shrewdest brokers to be as completely at fault in venturing predictions on the premium above paper money, as some of the most ignorant in money matters. There are only some circumstances connected with gold that can with any certainty be asserted of it. Thus, the reason why there is such an unprecedented accumulation at the present time in the banks of France and England is due to the apprehension about war entertained by the capitalists of Europe. Whether there will be war soon or not, this fear prevents capital from seeking ventures which, in ordinary times, it would do.

When the war broke out between Prussia and Austria gold rose in value in this country, from the fear of our securities being sent back. The same feverish cause may even now force it to rate at a higher premium than it otherwise might; but such calculations might easily be upset in the event of another European war breaking out. Instead of our securities being sent home for sale there might be a great demand for them; firstly, in consequence of the greater rate of interest they pay; and, secondly, because our country being far removed from the theatre of war offers additional safety. We venture, however, no predictions, and we merely think the latter contingency is as likely to be realized as the former. In common with the great mass of consumers we, of course, do not desire to see the premium at a high rate, and also because we desire the credit of the Government to be sustained. During the Napoleonic wars gold rose in England to 40 per cent., or a shade over. When Napoleon Bonaparte assumed regal power he caused a return to specie payments, regardless of all consequences to the paper currency of France.

One of the profitable incidents of Napoleon's wars was the management on part of the Rothschilds of a quantity of gold. The transaction was in this wise. The English Government determined to dispose of a quantity. The old Rothschild, who was then living, felt sure the Government would afterwards require it, and he bought it. Sure enough, they did require it; but the best of the transaction, as he related, was the transmission of this gold to the Duke of Wellington in Spain. Rothschild undertook to convey it, and did so, *through France*, and ever after said that it was one of the most lucrative and successful acts of his life. Until recently gold was at a high premium in Austria, and it is at a considerable premium even now in Italy.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT has again formally and explicitly declared the ordinance of secession null and void. In the recent case of White vs. Cannon, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, Mr. Justice Field, in delivering the opinion of the Court said:—"The objection that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is to be treated as void, because rendered some days after the passage of the ordinance of secession of that State, is not tenable. That ordinance was an absolute nullity, and of itself alone neither affected the jurisdiction of that Court nor its relation to the appellate power of this Court."

THE IRISH CHURCH.—One of the most potent arguments of the opponents of the Irish Church Establishment is found in its vast riches. They call attention to the following figures, which represent the amount of assets left by each of twenty Irish bishops who died since 1822. The sum does not include any real property the deceased may have purchased, nor any settlements he may have made on members of his family, nor any stock he may have transferred to avoid legacy duty or to avoid the name of having died too rich for a bishop:—

Name.	*See.*	*Assets.*
Broderick	Casuel	£80 000
Trench	Tuam	73 846
Alexander	Meath	73,000
J. G. Beresford	Armagh	70,000
Tottenham Loftus	Clogher	60,000
Lawrence	Casuel	55,000
Blaset	Raphoe	49 000
Magee	Dublin	45,000
Griffin	Limerick	45,000
Whately	Dublin	40,000
Leslie	Kilmore	40 000
Butson	Killaloe	40 000
Beresford	Kilmore	36,000
Knox	Derry	27,692
Plunket	Tuam	26,331
Stewart	Armagh	25,000
Singer	Meath	25,000
O'Beirne	Meath	20,000
Kyle	Cork	20,000
Stopford	Meath	14,000

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRACY is made up somewhat after the Dixie pattern. "It is," says the Sacramento *Union*, "a noticeable fact connected with nearly all the Democratic meetings which have been held in California since the nomination of the Tammany revolutionary ticket, that the leaders—Marshals, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Speakers—are of the old original secession element, who clung to John R. McConnell in 1861, and voted for Breckinridge in 1860, who always stuck to it that the war to save the Union was legalized murder, and that the real patriots were the Rebels. From 1861 to 1867, these fellows were compelled to "sing low" in California. This year, they are again out in full feather, and the loyal Democracy which can't take down their egotisms without signs of protest, has to take a back seat. If the Tammany Convention was ruled by Henry A. Wise, General Forrest, the Rhett crowd from South Carolina, Rebel Commissioner Ould, and other prominent pardoned traitors, why should not the party in California submit to the yoke of understrappers of the same sort?"

PARISIAN ACTORS, both operatic and dramatic, are the most overpaid people existing, and that impression may be confirmed by the list of salaries paid to the following performers:—

Dupuis (Varietes)	fr. 30,000
Paulin Menier (Gaite)	24,000
Geoffroy (Palais-Royal)	25,000
Brasseur (Palais Royal)	24,000
Perez-Gill (Palais-Royal)	14,000
Hyacinthe	14,000
Clement-Just (Ambigu)	12 000
Raynard (Chatelet)	24,000
Alphonsine (Palais-Royal)	18 000
Dumaine (Gaite)	20,000
Lacressonlere (Gaite)	12 000
Felix (Vaudeville)	18,000
Desire (Bouffes)	24,000
Grenier (Varietes)	10,000
Lassouche (Palais-Royal)	8,000
Libertier (Palais-Royal)	8,000

Mad'lle Hisson, a young singer, has signed an engagement in Paris for four years at the rate of 11,000 francs, 18,000 francs, 25,000 francs, and 30 000 francs successively, the total amount being $16,500.

WHICH IS RIGHT? Democratic orators and editors tell us the bonds are held by the rich, while the poor pay the taxes. Seymour says the bonds "have gone into the hands of innocent holders, who, to a vast amount are compulsory owners. It is a mistake to suppose that they are mostly held by capitalists."

HABEAS CORPUS.

Release of the Dill Prisoners.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says:—

The change from military to civil rule induced the counsel of the Camden prisoners, accused of the murder of Dill, to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view of obtaining their release on bail. The application was heard at Orangeburg, before Judge Glover, in Chambers, on Friday morning, at 1·30 o'clock. Some sixty or seventy affidavits, all from persons of respectability in Kershaw District, proving an *alibi* in each case, were produced. These were responded to by twenty or thirty affidavits, with three exceptions, from colored persons. The whites were Mrs. Dill, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Counter affidavits were produced by the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. De Pass stated that if any doubts were still entertained, more than one hundred affidavits to the same effect could be obtained by the next morning from the most reliable men in Kershaw. Judge Glover took home the papers from both sides, and reserved his decision until he could compare them. When the case was resumed next morning he granted the application, and fixed the bail at $3000 each for the eleven white prisoners, and $300 for the colored man, George Bowen. Captain De Pass, counsel for the prisoners, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and in less than an hour a number of responsible sureties were obtained. By an arrangement with the Clerk and Sheriff the bonds were signed yesterday afternoon, with five sureties to each bond, and the orders for the release having been received by the evening's mail, the doors of the jail were opened.

The following are the names of the prisoners, eleven white and one colored:—Captain Emanuel Parker, William Parker, Dr. John A. Glenn, J. J. Huckabee, George Mattox, Dr. William Nelson, John R. Pickett, John L. Mickle, M. P. Kelley, William Kelley, Abram Rabun, and George Bowen, colored. Many of these gentlemen are planters, and their crops have suffered irreparably during their incarceration.

A Quartermaster's Clerk Stumbles Upon $100.000.

The Galveston *Civilian*, July 27, says:—"To Purser M. D. Monserrate, of the steamship St. Mary, we are indebted for the following account of 'buried treasures' recently found on Padre Island. We saw some of the diamonds ourselves, and from the well and favorably known character of our informant for truth and veracity we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the account to be substantially correct:—On Sunday, the 19th inst., as Mr. W. H. Wilson, Quartermaster's clerk at Brazos de Santiago, was taking a stroll on Padre Island, searching for 'Shells of Old Ocean,' he accidentally stumbled on an old iron box, about four inches square, which presented the appearance of having long been imbedded in the sand. Upon breaking it open and examining its contents, it was found to contain diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, supposed, by the best of judges, to be worth at least $100,000. Mr. Monserrate says there is no doubt of their being genuine. The poor Quartermaster's clerk is in ecstacies, and is said to be one of the most popular men on the Rio Grande."

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of the Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s banking offices, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 23, 1868, furnished by Messrs. Randolph & Co.

New York—Messrs. E. D. Barnes, Harry C. Olds, Jose B. Erhardt, Alden J. Adams, Francis A. Stout, Henry Tileston, J. D. Tileston, Binney Fellows, H. C. Sparks, John H. Allen, William Willett Rose, A. L. Hayden, G. S. Winston, Miss Winston, Rev. S. B. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Small, Miss Small, Dr. John T. Metcalf.

Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Richardson, Miss Annie M. Granger, Dr. Horace Richardson, Miss E. Richardson, Mr. W. E. Abbott.

Baltimore—Mr. Thomas Sewall, Jr.

Cleveland, O.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodrich, Miss Pritchard.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Messrs. Daniel W. Fiske, Barrett R. White.

Columbus, Ga.—Mr. S. J. Murphy.

Montreal—Mr. Alexander MacDonald.

BUTLER.

A Card from Mr. Perry Fuller.

In a letter to the New York *World* this morning, Mr. Perry Fuller says:—

Will Mr. Butler please state by whom the charge is made that I stated that I had paid $32,000 and upwards for Senator Ross' return to the United States Senate? In reply to the above charge I have simply to say that it is false. It would appear that the pure Senator from Atcheson, Kansas (Pomeroy) was forced or coerced to take his seat, and no money or influence was necessary to procure his election. Now, I did receive telegrams from Pomeroy, requests from Gaylord, and other friends of Pomeroy, to come to Kansas where his last election was pending. Not one word did I receive by letter or despatch from Ross to come to Kansas; nor did I see Ross after arriving at Topeka until a moment before the vote was taken, and then on the street. If Mr. Butler had called upon me for information in reference to money matters at Topeka, Kansas, I might, after a severe examination (as he states about the $40,000), have been compelled to make some statements not at all pleasant for publication to the taste of a certain gentleman.

On page 6, Butler's report, J. F. Legate states that a messenger was sent to New York, which he believes was Fuller, and that he went to New York May 6. I did go to New York, as I stated to the Committee, to attend a lawsuit, as evidence in office of Cox & Ridley, No. 137 Broadway, will show; but never did I know of any whisky seizures, or any business of that nature. I never owned any whisky, or made any whisky contracts, directly or indirectly.

On page 4 Butler states that Fuller passed a draft through the Treasury for $47,916·10, of date May 5, in such haste that, in his anxiety to receive the money, he indorsed the draft of Thomas Osborne, without power of attorney so to do, etc., etc. Mr. Osborne is now here, and states that I had his authority to act for him, which statement I herewith attach. As regards the $1644 draft, referred to on page 9, the courts will have that matter in charge, probably at an early day.

In conclusion, for the present (for there is much more to be said on this subject), I would state I am willing to go before any committee or meet the parties I refer to, and to support the statements I make. I have been advised to make no reply to Butler's report, nor any reference to Senator Pomeroy, as their course would defeat measures I had before Congress; but I think the Government is responsible for the payment of contracts awarded by it, and will not violate its faith to please the member and Senator who have already, I learn, refused justice to innocent holders of indebtedness against the Government. Threats made by General Butler that I shall be defeated and ruined in my legitimate business transactions will have no effect on me.

FENIANISM.

Particulars of the New Movement.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press* and *Times*, Aug. 3, says:—

The Fenians are making active preparations for an early movement. We learn from reliable private sources that the time and manner of the invasion has been decided on. At the recent conference in Buffalo during the month of August, the movement will take place. There will be no scattering of forces this time. The principal body of Fenians is formed east of Illinois. All those not immediately situated in the Eastern States and New York, east of Elmira and Oswego, will congregate on the Niagara river; about 12,000 men. The remainder will be congregated near Odensburg—about 14,000 men. The concentration of the troops will be effected with the utmost rapidity, and the invasion effected from these two points. The final preparations are now being made all over the States. The two companies here in Nashville are completing their organization. Last night the first company organized by electing Captain M. J. Houston, a soldier in the regular army for fifteen years, and who was almost literally riddled with balls in Indian fights, and during the recent war, to command. The other company will hold an election in a day or two. We look for stormy times among our Fenian friends in a few days.

—A New York publishing house advertises Pollard's "Lost Cause" as "The Only Democratic History of the War." That house has a proper appreciation of the fitness of things.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IN THE BOUDOIR AND THE dressing room one perfume reigns supreme. Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, has no rival in any home where taste presides. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, 8 6 8t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, $2500 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 69 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

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Established for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, AND PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 20 BANK Street, Philadelphia. HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 5 6 3mrp

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No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, 8 1 tf 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEGHORN HAT AND A SERENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer: a little too airy perhaps. Cheap too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on;" but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back.

Come and see how cheap our splendid Clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON, BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO, *TAILOR*, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND POTTED MEATS,

For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.

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40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE MAY.—THE CARNIVAL.—GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House.

Costumers can address MARK HASSLER, 8 6 9t Cape Island.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

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Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

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Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

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W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

At the northeast corner of Fourth street and Broadway are painted in large blue letters on the Fourth street side of the house, "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Ascending by the side interior the visitor is confronted with a door bearing the same inscription, and opening upon a neat square little room, which overlooks busy Broadway.

Small as the room is, and few as are its occupants, the visitor's first impression is that a great deal of business is transacted there. In the northwest corner sits a middle-aged gentleman, with a keenly benevolent face, whose eyes seem to beam with a general desire for the welfare of all dumb animals everywhere. This is Mr. John Mudie, head clerk. Immediately opposite to him and in the southwest corner sits Mr. Henry Bergh, the altogether indefatigable President of a Society, some of whose good works it is proposed here to show.

The act to incorporate that Society was passed April 10, 1866, and its first operations were in a limited field. Mr. Bergh owns that he commenced his work as an enthusiast; and, indeed, without the enthusiast's blind devotion, it can scarcely be believed that a man would address himself to so gigantic a task. But the white heat which so much resembled fanaticism has subsided by this time into the steady even glow which is the characteristic of a life's considerate devotion to the transaction of a great duty Aware that he is called a madman by men of a less sympathetic mould than himself, hampered frequently in his efforts by judicial processes which should help rather than hinder his course; threatened occasionally in life and limb by those who conceive him to have opposed their interests; he is cheered by the proofs that are from time to time laid before him, of the tangible good that has been achieved.

The first cases upon which his benevolence made itself felt were the cruelties practised in the transportation of cattle and sheep. The conviction of a few of the offenders soon remedied that evil however. His efforts to put down the practice of plunging live fowl in boiling water for the assumed purpose of more easily stripping them of their plumage, were not so successful. The defendants asserted that insensibility had first been produced by piercing the brains of the fowls with a small penknife, and the case was dismissed. His attention was then directed to the cruelties practised on green turtles during their transportation from the tropics hither, their fins being pierced and tied with thongs, and themselves thrown upon their backs and kept for weeks without sufficient nourishment. A great deal of ridicule was elicited by his attempt to obtain justice and extract sympathy, turtles being considered too low a link in the scale of animal life to be deserving of human forbearance. At length a bill of indictment was found against Nehemiah H. Calhoun, captain of the schooner Action although he was afterwards allowed to escape from justice. An appeal to Professor Louis Agassiz to lecture in public in New York upon subjects kindred to that of cruelty to animals, produced from that learned man a letter, dated at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Harvard College, in which he gave the most unwavering support to Mr. Bergh's views of the green-turtle question. Nothing is so easy as to raise a laugh on such questions as these, and gourmands, we may make sure, are the first to grin. But the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has now too assured a place in the world, and has alleviated too great an amount of suffering among dumb animals for any such exhibition to be received as other than an indication of either very great apathy or very great stupidity.

It is, of course, impossible to trace the steps by which one evil after another evoked the attention of the Society. Among these evils were the adulterated food for horses and cattle, such as the mixing of plaster with ground grain; the numerous abuses inflicted on horses by car conductors and drivers; the amount of suffering caused by the present mode of constructing public roads to those animals which are obliged to pass over them; the cruelty practised in dog fights, and cock-fights; the brutal slaughtering of cattle; the feeding of snakes and reptiles with live animals; the worrying of cats, rats, and other animals by dogs; the tying of live fowls to stakes to be torn to pieces by amateur sportsmen; the wanton injury of animals, and suffering them to die a lingering death; and finally, most monstrous of all—the dissection of live animals assumed to be performed for scientific purposes. The latter practice, known as "vivisection," has for years been carried on in Paris, London, and New York, and it is to be presumed in all large cities. In these accursed scientific *abattoirs*, where long paths of agony lead to death, live dogs are cut open and deprived of their kidneys, spleen, and stomachs; the most sensitive nerves of cats are laid bare, and pinched, cut, and galvanized; the brains of birds have been wholly or in part removed; the facial nerves of rabbits have been divided; and, finally, live horses are hacked to death by the slow process of *sixty-four* different operations! Upon all these cases, as well as many others, the vigilance of the society has been employed, and with results which only seem small to those who have spent time and labor in achieving them.

I have made it my duty to inquire into the amount of work which the Society has performed. One of the peculiar features is the distribution, throughout the public charitable aylums where children are cared for, of several thousands of a small illustrated work treating o the consequences of cruelty to animals. Mr. Brgh has also lectured before large audiences o the subject of "Our Dumb Chattels," besides eturing to the children of the "Five Points House of Industry," the "Five Points Mission," th "Home of the Friendless," the "House of Refuge" at Randall's Island, and at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Vrick street. The Society has within the past yar distributed nearly 18,000 hand-bills, descriptive of its objects and purposes, and it has erected ten drinking fountains c horses, cattle, and other animals. These fountains are located at the Bowling Green; at the junction of Liberty street and Maiden lane; o West and Reade streets; of Broadway and Prk row; of E. Broadway and Grand street; of Scond and Houston streets; at Union square, cing Fourteenth street; at the Worth monument, Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue; at e corner of Christopher and Hudson streets; and at the foot of Wall street. The Society has kewise attempted to get up an interest in refrigerating cars and the transportation of dressed meat from the prairies, in lieu of live animals, the estimated saving on each car-load, according to the refrigerating plan, being at least $500. The frightful manner of transporting sheep and calves, by "sardine ing" them together, has likewise, during the past year, been largely discontinued.

But there is one point against which all the energies of this noble association have been bent with very little success, and that is the overloading of street cars. At the session of the ew York Legislature of 1867, indeed, a bill embracing all that was desired to extend protection to man and beast was prepared by the Society and presented in person by Mr. Bergh. After a lengthy conference with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, however, he was assured that any such bill, forcing a limit to a car load, was quite impossible. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Bergh, on January 2, 1868—one of those days when cars were mercilessly packed inside and out—procured the arrest of the driver and the conductor of one of the Bleekar and Elm street cars. The defendants were indicted by the Grand Jury and on February 7, were tried at the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Hackett, found guilty and sentenced to pay fines of $250 each. An appeal was made from this to the Supreme Court, whose decision is now being awaited. On the evening of Feb. 11, also, a Third avenue car being seen to carry one hundred passengers, outside and in the driver and the conductor were at once arrested. Four days after the case was brought before the Court of Special Sessions, where the Justices decided to entertain no such cases until the former appeal had been passed upon. So that it will be seen that in regard to the one evil of overloading street cars, the society, painful to say, has as yet met with no flattering success

In regard to dog and cock-fights, all the principal places where these sports have been held for so many years have ceased to do any business almost from the hour when, under the instigation of Mr. Bergh, more than a year and a half ago, "Kit Burns," keeper of "Sportsman's Hall," and proprietor of one of the most noted resorts of this kind, was arrested. The intense cruelty peculiar to the Jewish mode of slaughtering animals, was also the occasion of a circular letter being addressed by the Society to every Rabbi in the city of New York. The correspondence between Mr. Bergh and the Rabbi, S. M. Isaacs, on this subject, resulted in making Mr. Isaacs a convert to the cause, although it did not draw from him the acknowledgment that the Jewish mode of slaughter is particularly cruel.

Meanwhile numerous agents of the society have regularly visited the various hospitals during the year to report whatever results may have taken place in the suppression of vivisection. Observation proves that anæsthetics are more improved than formerly, and that a new one, known as bichloride of methyline, has become extremely popular. One of the chief operating surgeons of the Bellevue Hospital, Dr. A. Flint, Jr., intimates that he has almost discontinued the use of vivisection, and says that the only cases in which he does not employ ether is where the experiment would be seriously interfered with by an agent of that kind. If so, Dr. Flint's experience is at variance with the opinion of some of the most learned and distinguished physiologists that the world has ever seen. Galen, Sir Charles Bell, Sir George Wilson, Longet, Abernethy, Sir Astley Cooper, Magendie, and others that might be named, all argue that scientific knowledge is not advanced by vivisection.

The society has likewise dragged two swill-milk cases to light, but owing to the forgetfulness (to use no harsher term) of District-Attorney Morris, they yet remain undisposed of. An immense effort was made to obtain judgment against the proprietors of the cattle-yards on One Hundredth street, near Third avenue. In these yards, situated on an elevated and unsheltered point, hundreds of cattle, all winter long, were exposed to the blasts of wind and the showers of snow and hail, until their bodies were encrusted with ice. The human brutes who owned these yards employed the services of the late Secretary of State, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and the Society those of the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. George W. Blunt. The case came up before Justice Connelly, and the brute proprietors won the day. Their recent erection of a new milch-cow market, however, is an involuntary tribute of the respect in which the Society's power is held.

During this, the second year of the Society's existence, there have been over two hundred convictions on the ground of cruelty to animals. During the first year there were only sixty-six. Similar societies have been or are projecting in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri, and California, besides the one that already exists in Philadelphia, and the branch one in Brooklyn. Mr. Bergh is in the constant receipt of letters of sympathy and encouragement, and it is one of the idiosyncrasies of this indefatigable man that he never allows one such letter to remain unanswered. Around every writer who has once benevolently committed himself, he endeavors to raise a nucleus of a small S. P. C. A., by fostering and cherishing, through means of his epistolary art, the sentiments expressed.

It would, of course, be too much to say that individual members of the society have not occasionally been betrayed into indiscretion through over zeal. As a rule, however, its operations have been managed with uncommon prudence, and the results have been more than commensurate with the expectations of some of its best friends.

And now, at closing, I hesitate and ask myself the question whether it would be impertinent to hint at the personal appearance of a gentleman who recived me with exceeding courtesy and answered all my questions fully and frankly. Months before I ever saw this widely known Suppressor of Cruelty, I, in common with others who had never seen him, used to ask myself what could be the *personnelle* of one devoting his life to such an object. We all agreed that it must, from the nature of the case, be that of a short apoplectic gentleman, florid in complexion and of an extremely impulsive and efflorescent temper. All who retain such picturings will, upon a visit to the office of the society, look around in vain for the Mr. Bergh of their imaginations. He is the very antipodes of such a portrait as this, and talks with all the calmness of the philosopher and all the warmth and sincerity of the worker. In short, he is a gentleman who does a great deal of hard, ungrateful work in a courageous and conscientious manner.

ALI BABA.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 29 5p

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PRICES OF ALL SUMMER CLOTHING greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good of both Clothing and Piece Goods, to be made to order but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

QUALITY THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

If you wish good quality of ready-made Clothing, call at No. 824 Chesnut street, Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

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NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Truswith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Truswith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, *Oak Hall,*
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

BAYMORE—STEVENS.—On the evening of the 19th of July, by the Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, at his residence, No 127 Congress street, Mr. HENRY BAYMORE to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE STEVENS, all of this city.

VECHAN—HOWELL.—On the 5th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. CHRISTIAN VECHAN to Miss MARY L. HOWELL, both of Gloucester county, N. J.

DIED.

CHADWICK.—On the evening of the 3d instant, JOHN T., second son of Mary J. and the late Thomas Chadwick, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 529 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

COBURN.—On the 5th instant, HANNAH C., daughter of Mary and the late Aaron Coburn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Cathedral B. V. Sodality, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1866 summer street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CORCORAN.—On the 3d instant, GEORGE CORCORAN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 2213 Cherry street, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—At Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, JOHN A. DUNCAN, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 610 French street, on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice

HIRSCHLER.—On the 5th instant, SIMON HIRSCHLER, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 417 Wood street, on Friday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
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JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET, 7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

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A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, On CHURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with every convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc. For sale low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHESNUT Street, second floor. 7 28suths6t

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire.
Each way, $2 25, including carriage hire. 1t

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Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 214 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

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Certificates bearing interest will be issued for special deposits.
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MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to
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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS *ALWAYS ON HAND.* 4 8 3p
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo" "Louis d'Or," Fleur de Lys," etc.
The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—
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STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars, No 229 South FRONT Street, 3 15t 5p Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 9 25tf

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COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at same price as Gold.
GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.
DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, and interest allowed.
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First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,
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COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.
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AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11r

A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
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Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.
Notice to Shareholders.
Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.
Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.
THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 20t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Insurrection Anticipated in Spain.

Progress of the Revolution in Panama.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Panama advices of the 28th ultimo state that no collision had yet occurred between the Government troops and the revolutionists. Preparations were active on both sides, though there was a prospect of an amicable arrangement of the difficulties.

An accident to the Panama Railroad had detained the passengers from New York by the Ocean Queen a day and a half.

Sinking of an American Vessel.

The American brig M. Muller sank in Caleta Yanes on June 14. Her captain and crew were saved by the pilot boat Theodore, and taken to Coquimbo.

The Frigate Kearsarge.

The United States frigate Kearsarge has been heard from in Magellan's Straits, en route for Coquimbo.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Anticipated Outbreak in Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Jeff. Davis arrived here by steamer last night.

PARIS, August 6.—Despatches received from various parts of Spain represent the whole country in a state of disquiet, and the utmost efforts of the Government are required to prevent outbreaks.

The New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, August 6.—There are one or two cases of yellow fever on the steamer Ocean Queen at Quarantine. The brig Haviland, from Havana, had one death from yellow fever on the voyage.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Clendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	131½	Chi. and R. I. R.	112⅝
N.Y. and E. R.	60⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	51
Ph. and Read. R.	93¾	Mil. and St. P. com	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86½	Adams Express Co.	52½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	Wells' Fargo	37
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	U. S. Express	45⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅜
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	100⅞	Gold	140¾
		Market steady.	

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THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
CLOSING OUT SALES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.
Bargains for 15 Days.
FINAL REDUCTIONS.
Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have
MARKED DOWN
THE WHOLE OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK
To close the season's sales and make room
FOR FALL ARRIVALS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
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GEORGE PEABODY.

His Personal Habits and Some of his Intimate Friends.

From the New York Times.

During his early London life, the cares of a business constantly increasing left Mr. Peabody little leisure for fostering friendships. No man ever gave his time and energies more exclusively to his vocation. He joined no city club, united with no association, accepted no official position in any one of those numerous organizations which abound among the merchants of every large metropolis, and scarcely made any acquaintances in social life. It is customary in Europe (far more customary than with us) for men of business to find relaxation from the exhausting toil of the cooler months, in a change of air and scene during the summer. Even among the clerks in the banks and warehouses a vacation from labor for several weeks is regularly granted once a year, or in lieu of that a leave of absence every Saturday during the hunting season to follow the hounds. To all this Mr. Peabody was a stranger. To a native strength of constitution, which required nothing beyond a night's sleep to recover from the fatigues of the day, he added a fondness for business, a love of the daily routine of the counting-room, that sought nothing beyond. He had no taste for travel, and has to this day seen far less of the Continent, or even of the United Kingdom in which he has resided for nearly thirty years, than many of our ambitious citizens who do the tour of Europe in ninety days. He was unknown at watering-places. For angling, or shooting, or deer-stalking, or fox-hunting, or the race-course; for a prize horse, or well bred hound, he has neither eye nor taste, nor ever had. He spent no money in agriculture or perfecting the breed of animals; risked no ventures upon inventions in the sciences or arts; held aloof from all schemes of social or industrial improvement; and made no pretense to literature or politics. In fact he was not, nor even pretended to be anything more than a single-minded business man, with a large circle of acquaintance, and but few or no intimate friends.

In later and more recent days, however, Mr. Peabody has formed closer friendships. Among these is one whose name as a successful American merchant in London stands second only to his, I refer to Mr. Lampson, recently knighted as Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, for his services in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph, but better known in Europe as the head of the Northwestern fur trade. In 1851, when not a dozen of the contributors to the American portion of the Great Exhibition had ever heard his name, Mr. Abbot Lawrence proposed him as the representative of the United States upon the jury of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, to which place he was elected, and which he satisfactorily filled. To know Sir Curtis one must go to his counting-room. On the east side of Queen street, Cheapside, just out of the great thoroughfare of Cannon street, is a large, dingy warehouse, with closed windows and doors, lofts and cranes, where, twice in the year, take place the great auction sales of Northwestern furs. From January to July, and from July to January, ships both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are continually unlading their cargoes at Rotherhithe, to be carted to this grand receptacle of peltry. The vast grounds hitherto controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, the hunting grounds of our Indians, and the frozen regions of Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay, are taxed to pay tribute to the sagacity and enterprise of this one mercantile concern. Of beaver, chinchilla, fox, lynx, martin, otter, ermine, fitch, mink, sable, raccoon, seal, wolf, and black and grey squirrel skins, more than 5,000,000 are received at the Lampson warehouse every year. Subject as these skins are to damage from moths and moisture, beaten and combed continually to avoid the first, and dried by artificial heat to get rid of the other, the system required to make such a trade successful must be unintermittent in its application and without hindrance in working.

Mr. Lampson's history is that of a self-made business-man. Born in Vermont, of poor parents, associating himself in early youth with trappers in Canada, intrusted as agent with the sale of a cargo he had accompanied to London, and applying his knowledge gained in the chase to the selection of skins required in the market, he has risen to be the foremost fur-dealer in the world. The benefit of speciality in art, or science, or commerce was never better illustrated. The natural history of the animals of the polar regions is his forte. The color of the fur, dependent upon the season when it was taken; its length and texture, softness and strength; the removal of the coarser hairs, which depreciate its value; the discrimination of the Russian sable from the Hudson Bay, of the stone-martin from the beaver, of the Norway ermine from the Siberian, and of the Pacific otter from the American; the removal of the scent from the beautiful furs of the fitch and muskrat; the assortments necessary for the various markets, as the Russian sable for England, the fisher for Poland, the nutria for the hat-makers, the perwitsky for Russian cloaks, the red fox for the Greek and Turkish markets, the wolverine skins for Germany, and the chinchilla for France, are all parts of the knowledge he applies to his great and successful business. There is no instance in the commercial world where practical observation has been more thoroughly applied to the minute ramifications of an unlimited trade.

From the incipiency of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, Sir Curtis Lampson has been one of its principal capitalists and supporters. When others, on the failure of the undertaking in 1858, hastened to sell their stock at any sacrifice, he held on steadily to his. He called together the disappointed shareholders, encouraged the faint-hearted, combatted the despairing, invited the aid of experts and scientific men, advanced large sums of money to sustain the sinking credit of the Company, made his counting-room the rendezvous of the disheartened Directors, and encouraged new efforts by still larger subscriptions of money. To no man, not even excepting Mr. Field, either in a pecuniary or moral point of view, does the success of the Atlantic cable owe as much. He was never timid. In the darkest days his faith was firm. Beyond all others he incurred risks. Failures that seemed to the public irremediable were his incentives to new efforts. No difficulties appeared to him insuperable. Faults in construction, in paying out, and in repairing breaks in the cable; defects in signals, connections, insulation, coiling, and uncoiling, became subjects of his study. The recovery of the lost cable, at attempts for which the world jeered during three years, he made his particular specialty, and to no other man is that greatest achievement of modern science as much due. His Knighthood, which is simply a decoration bestowed by the Queen as a recognition of meritorious service, neither ennobling his family nor inherited by his descendants, only stamping him, what he was all but in birth before, an Englishman, is an honor fairly deserved and nobly won.

Sir Curtis is six years in age the junior of Mr. Peabody. In person he is tall, thin, slightly stooping, with an easy address, and unusually intelligent countenance. His manner is quiet, with a ready flow of language, however, in a low but earnest tone. No man better tells a story or points a repartee. He is genial, accessible, humorous, strongly attached to his friends, and placable towards those who have aggrieved him. His benevolence, both in kindly acts and in alms, is proverbial. As a man of character whose long business life has been without reproach, whose opinions have never been disguised, and who has scrupulously shunned untruthfulness and meanness, he has a reputation unsurpassed among London merchants.

Mr. Peabody's intimacy with Sir Curtis is said to have first arisen from a large pecuniary loss which they both willingly and honorably made in common. It was on this wise:—Each had purchased largely of certain railroad bonds, and had recommended them to their friends, who bought more largely still. They had given their recommendation in good faith, and had proved it by their own purchases. Their friends knew this, so that when it came out that the bonds were worthless through some fraud in their issue, no one imputed blame either to Mr. Peabody or Mr. Lampson. This, however, did not satisfy the latter. His friends had suffered, and his lack of judgment was the cause. He saw Mr. Peabody on the subject, told him he had concluded to relieve his friends by taking back their bonds, and persuaded him to do the same. No financial operation was ever more successful, for not only did it create unbounded confidence in capitalists towards the two American merchants, but had its influence in no small degree in causing the railroad company at length to recognize and liquidate its bonds.

With the active partners in the firm of Baring Brothers, Mr. Peabody has always been on terms of intimate acquaintance, though the late head, Mr. Joshua Bates, was many years his senior in age, and the present head, Mr. Russell Sturgis, is as many his junior. The former rose to a social position almost unprecedented for a merchant, having, in fact, the *entre* of the most exclusive circles in the United Kingdom. He had, however, unusual facilities. He was the father of Mme. Vanderweir, wife of the Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary, and the most old and intimate friend of Queen Victoria. He had been a valued friend of the first Napoleon, and had received many marks of his favor. The House, of which he was business chief, had had one of its members ennobled into Lord Ashburnham; another, Sir Thomas Baring, for many years a member of Parliament, and a third, Sir Thomas Thornhill Baring, once Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for many years Lord of the Treasury. He himself was more often consulted regarding Government loans than any man since the days of Sir Thomas Gresham, and played more successfully the double part of courtier and merchant. From the position he had attained in the commercial world, Mr. Bates was perhaps inclined to assume a patronizing manner towards younger aspirants for wealth and fame like Mr. Peabody, and yet, whether at his town house or his country seat at Sheen, no visitor was ever treated with more marked attention. Indeed, Mr. Bates was always the accomplished host. He had acquired many rare works of art, possessed a well-selected library, and had one room of the house at Sheen devoted to Napoleonic memorials. At the table the reserve of the counting-room was put aside, and few hosts knew better how to draw out his guests or to keep conversation at the medium which requires neither stimulus to excite nor gravity to check its flow. Mrs. Bates, whom no length of residence in Europe ever metamorphosed, threw her cheeriness over the circle, tempted the young men from wine at the table by the merriment of the drawing-room, sharpened their wit by her homely American sallies, and entered into every variety of game and legerdemain with the ardor of a school girl. Those who have passed a day at Sheen, or a quiet evening at the house in town, will hardly forget the dignified ease of the princely merchant or the homely naturalness of his wife.

Mr. Bates never had, perhaps never desired, a reputation for liberality, although he made some munificent gifts. He never gave from impulse or sentiment; never relieved a street beggar; rarely assisted his countrymen when in distress; and never put himself forward in any municipal or public charity. He retained his American citizenship to the end, though strong motives were presented to induce him to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. His habits, tastes, methods of thought, prejudices, and choices were, however, all English, and during the last ten years of his life, his looks, bearing, and carriage, were those of a portly English squire.

With the successor of Mr. Bates in the house of Baring Brothers, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. Peabody has always stood on terms of more than pleasant acquaintance. His residence in London dates only from 1849, although his reputation as one of the foremost merchants in the East had been familiar on 'Change years before. Mr. Sturgis is one of the most accomplished men in London. Possessed of a fine figure and bearing, free from haunteur and arrogance, eminently courteous, easy and graceful in address, patient, gentle, and affable, having the advantage of a finished education and large experience, well-read, fluent in conversation, and, perhaps, more intimately acquainted with the details of the local commercial laws and customs of various nations than any other man in London, he has taken a prominent stand from the first among the merchants of the city. If to these qualities be added a genial nature, ready sympathy with suffering, and perfect sincerity, it will be understood why he commands paramount influence in his sphere with both Englishmen and Americans.

At the residence of Mr. Sturgis one meets a great deal of society, though his social position is not that occupied by Mr. Bates. In my day Mr. Sturgis had never been presented at Court, was not a member of any one of the leading clubs, and had not admission to the circles in which his partners, the Barings, were known. But in London, where what is best of the literary, political, scientific, and refined world is in the same category of exclusion from Court, it does not much matter. The middle class of England furnishes the best society in the world. Why not? It possesses the intellect, cultivation, learning, travel, science, and taste of the Kingdom; the great bulk of its wealth, power, and influence; the names of Farraday and Murchison, Sedgwick and Carlyle, Dickens and Tennyson, Browning, Bulwer, and Astley Cooper; the bench, bar, and pulpit; three-fourths of the House of Commons and the gentry of the provincial counties and towns. A privileged class, like the English aristocracy, is necessarily exclusive and necessarily possesses a great power in the social life of the nation; but it no more makes or rules the society of the Kingdom than the clique of Beacon street rules that of New England, or the *creme de la creme* of the Fifth avenue the social circles of the South or West.

No American in London has the reputation for prompt and timely benevolence like Mr. Sturgis. He was never a member of the American Association, but he agreed at its start to pay a fixed sum annually for the purposes of charity into the treasury, which, it was understood, should be a commutation of the claims hitherto made upon him by destitute Americans. Such, however, it never was. Whenever an emergency arose, Mr. Sturgis was appealed to. A family had to be sent home by ship; an orphan must be provided for; a respectable man, visionary but honest, had contracted debts he was unable to pay, and had been thrown into the Queen's Bench Prison. In these and similar cases Mr. Sturgis was ready to do his part. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Association in London I must within two years have appealed to him twenty times, and never in vain. On one side of the large, gloomy business room, Mr. Bates, turning from calculations he was reviewing on his elevated desk, listened to every story half impatiently, and answered *no*, sometimes accompanying the denial with a pertinent and humorous anecdote; on the other side, giving as patient attention as if the topic were a dishonored draft from China or a shipwreck of a cargo of indigo, Mr. Sturgis invariably replied:—"You have investigated the case and are certain there is no deception?" "Yes." "How much do you want, and what is it my part to pay?" The answer was given, and a check for the sum named instantly drawn. It may have been instinctive charity, but it was unostentatious, cheerful, ready, and looked like the charity of principle.

Mr. Sturgis is not far from sixty years of age. He is still in the prime of his powers, and bids fair to last about twenty good years. There is no man of greater mark on 'Change. His tall figure, slightly stooping, grizzly hair, smoothly-shaven face, fine head, keen eye, white neckcloth, quiet dress, and affable manner, as he stands in his usual place at midday, leaning against one of the massive pillars of the Merchants' Exchange, are as familiar as the statue of the old Duke to the business men of London. He is always self-possessed. His memory never fails him. Apparently at perfect ease, his eye and ear are awake to every topic of commercial news. To a stranger, admitted for the first time to this great bourse of the world, he would seem, in contrast to the anxious faces and earnest gestures of the crowd, to be a simple, uninterested observer; and yet he returns to Bishopgate street at 2 o'clock fully informed of the prices of teas, indigo, sugars, and other staple products, in the great markets of the world, and up in that most exact of business sciences—the day's variation in exchanges between the different cities of Europe.

The house of the Barings was founded by the grandfather of the first Lord Ashburton more than 150 years ago. The father of the same Lord Ashburton died in 1820. He then became the head of the house, having previously married the daughter of Hon. William Bingham, Senator from Pennsylvania in the Fourth Congress. By this alliance came the American business, one great source of its wealth. The Baring family is possessed of great cleverness, allying its eldest sons to the best and healthiest blood of the Kingdom, and having for five generations been represented in Parliament and the Ministry by leading men. Considered in both its political and commercial relations, it is the foremost house in Great Britain. In the agency for Government loans, it is second only to the Rothschilds; in commercial transactions it is first. Cargoes from port to port of the Eastern world, which never came within 5000 miles of London; crops of indigo, rice, cotton, and tea in India, China, and Japan, which no member of the firm ever inspects; ventures in purchases and voyages to the principals in which it is a stranger; ships ashore and afloat, bound for birds' nests for China, or palm-oil for America, or Para gum for Hamburg; enterprises for raising sunken ships in the West Indies, or importing silver ore from the Sierra Nevadas, or pursuing the whale fisheries near the Southern pole, are all creditors of the Barings, whenever they can produce anything real as security for advances. The wealth of the house is actually great, but relatively it is a hundred fold greater. It is told of Lord Ashburton, that in the financial crisis of 1837, which broke half the great firms of England, and shook the Bank of England to its centre, he not only sold all his stocks in the public funds and mortgaged his landed estates, but also brought his plate to the mint, to stave off the threatened insolvency of his house. In 1857, during two or three days when discount was refused at the bank to the paper of the Rothschilds and universal distrust reigned, whispers were in circulation about the Barings. Their acceptances for the day, always due at 2 o'clock, were not forthcoming. The city was in alarm. A thousand rumors ran from street to street. Favorite stocks in Capelcourt fell fifty per cent. in value. Crowds of people holding bills on the firm were assembled at the iron gateway in Bishopsgate street. For a time a draft on the Barings could not have been sold at half its nominal value. But the connections of the house—the Barings of landed estates—rallied to the rescue, and at 4 o'clock it stood on stronger ground than it had ever before occupied.

At the United States Legation, for the last twenty years, whoever was its head, Mr. Peabody, from his position as a leading American merchant in London, has always been a frequent visitor. With the late Abbot Lawrence, who himself was a successful merchant, and whose wealth enabled him to support a state in hospitality and official duties beyond that of either of his predecessors or any of our Ministers who have succeeded him, he formed a strong personal attachment. With Mr. Buchanan, also, he was upon terms of close intimacy. At one time only, which has already been alluded to, when Gen. Sickles was Secretary of Legation, did any coolness exist between Mr. Peabody and the Embassy. The office of Secretary, though nominally and in salary far inferior to that of Minister, is very important, and gives to the occupant, especially if it has been held through a succession of administrations, a commanding position. He prepares and reviews State papers, is cognizant of all official correspondence, is present at diplomatic visits, is familiar with all mooted international questions, has charge of the *materiel* and *personnel* of the Legation, receives all visitors from the United States, controls the business pertaining to passports, conducts the necessary intercourse with the various Consulates, and, in case of the absence of his Chief, assumes all the responsibility of the Embassy. Of those who have successively received this appointment, no one has more ably discharged its duties, or better illustrated its importance, than Mr. Peabody's intimate friend, Mr. Benjamin Moran. Commencing his diplomatic life with the comparatively unimportant position of *attache* to the Legation, then filling with unwearied industry the post of second Secretary, and now occupying with unsurpassed ability the place nearest the Minister, Mr. Moran has for twenty years done good service to his country. No Secretary of Legation has ever been as well informed in the duties of his office. Thoroughly acquainted with every subject of controversy between us and Great Britain which has occurred during the residence of our five last Ministers, personally familiar with the leading men of all parties in the United Kingdom, educated into all the details of diplomatic form and intercourse, courteous, patient, unassuming, and hopefully and pre-eminently loyal during the darkest hours of our great struggle, he is beyond value in the office to which he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate during the last Congress.

Mr. Moran is a native of Pennsylvania He practised law in Philadelphia with no inconsiderable success for several years, until forced by failing health to seek a foreign climate. Few men are better acquainted with American literature, and no one has done it more signal service in Europe. His work, entitled "Biographical Guide to American Literature," an octavo of five hundred pages, published in London by Trubner, in 1859, is an exhaustive digest of every branch of our science and letters, and has done more to make our books and their authors known to European scholars than the magazines and reviews on both sides of the water.

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch & Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE. FOR NEW YORK. GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross. Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot. Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 15 New York. 6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY. On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fare.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART. Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton	
Saturday, Aug. 1, 10	A M	Saturday, Aug. 1, 2	P M
Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.			
Monday, Aug. 3, 12	M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 4	P M
Tuesday, " 4, 12	M.	Tuesday, " 4, 4	P M
Wed'day, " 5, 1	P M	Wed'day, " 5, 5	P M
Thursday, " 6, 1½	P M	Thursday, " 6, 5½	P M
Friday, " 7, 2½	P M	Friday, " 7, 6½	P M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESTNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 15 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 25 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 1 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 38 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails, 12 8

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. B. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 22† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $80 and $70, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y. 22 6† HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. 2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Becande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $55.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built express

POLITICAL.

—In alluding to the ex-Confederate Generals in his Dayton, Ohio, speech last week, Vallandigham said:—"We know these men only as our friends, fellow-citizens, and brothers; the descendants of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Hamptons, the Sumters, the Marions, the Prestons, the Haynes, the Laurens, and others, who, side by side, stood with the Hancocks, the Adamses, the Starks, the Putnams, the Gates, and the Waynes of the North in the heroic Revolutionary struggle of '76, or with their sons and grandsons in the later conflict of 1812, or the Mexican war of 1846—Americans all, whose fame is the patrimony of the whole country."

—A Nashville letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* has this:—It is not too much to say that the Rebel Democracy believed the Klan sufficiently powerful to enable them to carry the Presidential election, to overturn the present State government of Tennessee, and fully to recover power. The leading ex-Rebels of the State, had until recently, held aloof from politics; but the appearance of N. B. Forrest and a large number of persons of that class, in the Democratic State Convention, held here last month, was ominous of evil. Ever since that Convention the depredations of the Ku-Klux have been more frequent and intolerable.

—The platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention reads that "we declare that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." "That," says Wade Hampton, "was my plank in the platform. I yield to no one in devotion to our lost cause."

—Official papers have come to light showing that the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio have assessed a contribution of ten cents a head on each Democratic voter in the State to carry on the campaign. The County Committees are to collect it through the agency of the sub-committees.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* says:—"Hon. Joshua Hill, Senator elect, is one of the most staunch and reliable Republicans in the United States, a warm and devoted friend of General Grant, and enjoys the unbounded confidence of that illustrious soldier."

—Judge Aldrich, who had the honor of a Democratic reception in Charleston, a few days ago, said:—"This is a grand contest in which we are engaged; a contest for constitutional liberty, and it was the contest in which we have been engaged since 1861."

—The *Irish Republic* says:—"Irishmen in American politics must work from the American standpoint, and remember that it is their citizenship that entitles them to vote and shout, and not the fact of their being born in Ireland."

—It has been determined by the Indiana Republican State Central Committee to hold a monster State Republican mass meeting at Indianapolis on or about the 18th of August.

—Where is Seymour's promised letter of acceptance? We have heard from the Blair family. They joyfully accept. What is the matter with Horatio?

—There is only one difference between Seymour and Blair. Seymour favored the last rebellion, while Blair favors the next rebellion.

—A South Carolina paper compares Blair to John of Gaunt. He can make a demi-John look Gaunt in a very short time.

—The Illinois *State Register* is informed that Hon. George H. Pendleton will make five or six speeches in Illinois during the month of August.

A New Prison Experiment in Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Herald* writes, under date of July 9:—

"By the exertions of M. Valouieff, ex-Minister of the Interior, a large building in the Wyborg quarter of the town, formerly used as a bonded warehouse, has been turned into a kind of model prison, on an entirely new plan, for offenders condemned to a short term of imprisonment. This establishment has been organized with a view of rejecting all that is bad in the different prison systems employed in the old and the new world, and retaining only what has been proved to be advantageous. It is expected on the one hand to be found a means of avoiding the disorders of the ordinary penitentiaries, which, as is well known, are turned into mere schools of iniquity by the enforced idleness of the criminals and their seclusion in common during the night, and on the other hand of remedying the defects of the American cellular system, condemned by Russian philanthropists as inhuman and expensive at the same time.

"The idea of the present attempt, the principal merit of which lies in its cheapness and facility of execution, is entirely due to M. Valouieff, who made his first essay at Moscow, and, emboldened by the success that attended his efforts there, has turned his attention to the wants of St. Petersburg. One chief object has been to save the expense of erecting new prisons like the model houses of detention in Europe, which (according to Count Sollohoub, who has contributed to the *Golos* an interesting article on this subject) cost no less than 1200r. (about £150) per prisoner, by utilizing the vast buildings, such as barracks, hospitals, convents, and manufactories, a great number of which lie closed and utterly useless in this capital.

"The establishment in question is divided into four large dormitories, each containing one hundred and forty-eight cells, separated from each other by wooden partition walls. By this distribution it is hoped that the cruelty of cellular detention and the evils of criminal herding together in common at night will be alike removed. Besides the five hundred and ninety-two cells, there is an infirmary with one hundred beds and adequate accommodation for the hospital staff and servants of the establishment. To each dormitory is attached a spacious, well-lighted workshop, in which shoemaking, tailoring for the army, weaving, locksmiths, joiners, and other trades are carried on. In one part of the premises is a forge, and beyond an excellent kitchen garden. The prison is capable of holding 800 *detenus*, whereas the cost of adapting the old building to its new purpose did not exceed 80,000r., *i. e.*, 100r. per man.

"The Minister of the Interior was very desirous of making the prisoners themselves help by their handiwork to meet the expenses of installation, and eventually to contribute something towards their own keep. This he found quite possible in his experiment at Moscow, but there the criminals were of a class whose term of imprisonment was longer in duration, and of course in their case the task was easier and more practicable, there being ample time in three or four years for the prisoners to serve an apprenticeship, learn a trade, and even take in work by contract, chiefly for the army. However, it seems that in the new establishment, which only admits individuals condemned by the *juge de paix* to one year's imprisonment or under, the result has been wholly satisfactory, the work assigned being chiefly mechanical, and the system has worked so well, that Count Sollohoub expresses a hope that deportation to Siberia, a fruitful source of disorder, useless expense and disgraceful abuses, may henceforward be found unnecessary.

"To advertise critics who reproach the authorities with making the place too comfortable, and the criminals better off in many respects than honest artisans, the count answers that the loss of liberty, the restraint, the irksome discipline, the shame of their position, the privation of their old habits and pleasures, and regular hours of work, will still be found sufficient to create repulsion, and cause a real pain to the idle and depraved. Even if it does not, he argues that whoever contrasts the present houses of detention with the hideous dens of vice and drunkenness that obtained formerly, will be gratified at the salutary change. After all, regular work must be productive of some good, and regular wages must be found a powerful incentive to exertion."

—Twenty-five millions in gold from California in 1867.

—Vermont sends forth a nineteen pound pickerel.

—Kate Reignolds is still immensely popular in London.

—Another large crop of pronunciamentos in Mexico.

—The Mammoth Cave is making money this season.

—Monagas is now cock of the walk in Venezuela.

—Colfax is smiling all around his face out West.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK,
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING,
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES,
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwfsm

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, RED SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS,

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' Implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST.,

WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsa3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Jewelling-house Safes, free drop, damaged Prices low. C. MAISER FORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 418 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 24

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.30 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.05 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3.15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro. and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton. Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

11.05 A. M. and 2.00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P.M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 3.1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3.00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.30 P.M., 6.00 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6.15 A. M., 7.15 A. M., 7.30 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.45 P. M., 4.20 P. M., 6.35 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5.30 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7.30 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Supt.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9.00 A. M., Mail and Express, due at 12.25 (noon).

2.15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7.15 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6.35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6.30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10.05 A. M.

9.00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12.07 P. M.

5.00 P. M. Cape May Express, due at 9.21 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5.10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9.20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6.45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9.00 A. M., 2.15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6.00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7.15 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8.15 A. M. and Oxford at 9 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3.25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11.05 A. M.; Oxford, 11.45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

4 10 General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 A. M., 12.30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 and 12.15 P. M., and 4.30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY,

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25 GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Note's, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

2 27

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Williamsport, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 1.00, and 6.15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8.27 A. M. and 1.49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1.30 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Pittsburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M. passing Reading at 4.49 and 7.05 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.15 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45, 11.30 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.45 A. M. and 2.15 and 4.30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Tickets at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 5.00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars; the 11 and 12 A. M. trains connecting with a train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10.00 A. M.
Fast Line	12.00 M.
Erie Express	12.00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 5, and 4—1.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P. M.	
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11.15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11.15 P. M.
Accommodation	11.30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1.35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	3.20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7.10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	9.35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	3.00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Day Express	3.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4¼, 5, 5¾, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8.05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.00 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7¾, 8.20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, [NO. 880 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2.25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3.00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3.00

At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3.00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR CAPE ISLAND LETTER.

The Compensations of Nature—Mosquitoes and Rain—A Tempestuous Voyage in a Pleasure Yacht.

From our own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Aug. 5, 1868.

There would appear to be no exemption in nature from its tendency towards compensation. The delicious weather which was enjoyed here for several weeks, while the cities and the plains were alike made desolate by the scorching sun, is no longer vouchsafed us. We still have the ocean and its multitudinous attractions, and now and then comes a grand sea-breeze, to lift up our hearts for a moment. But for the most part the wind comes from the inland, and any one who has ever experienced a land breeze at the sea-side knows full well the character of its burden of grief. Mosquitoes by the legion, quickened in vitality and overflowing with energy from their scanty fare upon the marshes, come trooping down upon us. They are "cheerful little fellows, singing as they toil," and their melancholy song is quite as distasteful as their energetic delving after the hearts' blood of their helpless victims. A fit accompaniment to these pestiferous visitors is the spell of weather with which we are now afflicted. It is cold and rainy, and taken altogether, anything but conducive to comfort and enjoyment.

But, despite all these drawbacks, the people here gathered contrive to amuse themselves in a manner not entirely unsatisfactory. Hops and concerts are of nightly occurrence. On Tuesday evening a very pleasant affair transpired in the concert hall of Congress Hall, where a concert was given by Mr. and Miss Rentz, assisted by Mark Hassler's orchestra. The attendance was quite large and the performance very creditable, and entirely acceptable to all who were present. After the concert came a hop, which was characterized by extreme good feeling and agreeable diversions. This evening Mr. Robert Craig, the admirable comedian of the Arch Street Theatre, is diverting another large audience at the same place with his inimitable imitations of Charles Dickens' readings, and the performances of other well-known characters. The imitations are interspersed with songs, and the good humor of the audience is a sufficient proof of the success which Mr. Craig is achieving.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steam yacht Tennessee arrived at this place, under the command of General R. C. Crawford, with Messrs. Samuel O. Shouse, Thomas Powell, William H. Thomas, and Washington L. Germon on board as guests of the commander. The party had a right royal time on the voyage hither, despite the hindrances of wind and water, which rendered it both rough and troublesome. The Tennessee is a diminutive affair, forty-five feet in length and ten feet of beam, but fitted up in admirable style, and altogether one of the neatest crafts afloat. OMIKRON.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The Belt Claimed by a Nevada Newspaper Carrier.

Referring to the performances of some noted pedestrians of the present day, the Gold Hill (Nevada) *News* has a word to say about the humble efforts of a newspaper carrier:—

Thomas Starr, a newspaper carrier, and who never had any idea that he was a great pedestrian, we think excels either of the above mentioned individuals in the way of true human pedestrian endurance, and long unremitting daily experience in that line. Starr commenced as carrier of the daily *Territorial Enterprise* Nov. 1, 1863, and finished—having sold out his route—May 1, 1866; his time of steady service as carrier having been two years and a half, or just thirty months. His route included all of Gold canyon below Gold Hill, Spring Valley, Dayton, and a portion of Carson river, making the actual distance traveled by him, including going, returning, wayside deliveries and general diversities of the route to be at the least thirty-five miles per day on the average. He left the office each morning as soon as he could after the paper went to press, his average time of starting being three o'clock, winter and summer, through deep snow, mud, fair weather and storm. Any one who has ever walked the eight miles from Dayton to Virginia, having to climb the height of 1800 feet in that distance, knows what a wearisome tramp it is, and can realize the task of doing the same thing over and over again daily, for months and years. Starr frequently traveled half his route over a second time the same day, carrying newly-arrived Eastern papers, etc., and numerous days thus walked eighteen hours without stopping, except barely long enough to get something to eat. His general load of newspapers for starting out weighed from twenty-five to thirty pounds, but he very frequently took along also a lot of posters or handbills to distribute, besides books and other articles which he had been requested to procure in the city for customers along the route, making his load amount to fifty or sixty pounds. Three weeks of the time he tried it on horseback, but it was too much for the animal; the poor horse could not stand it any longer, so Starr had it to go on foot again. The *Enterprise* being issued but six days in the week, he had only those days to carry it—but that made no difference; the seventh day was his "collection day," when he went over the entire route, settling with his patrons for the past week, canvassing for new subscribers, etc. Thus he travelled his route of thirty-five miles seven days in the week, and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, for two years and a half, making in all nine hundred and twelve consecutive days, without ever losing a day. This makes a grand total of about 31,240 miles travelling, or some thousands of miles more than the distance around the world. If they have anybody down East who has beaten this pedestrian performance, we have never heard of it, and confidently claim the palm in favor of our Washoe pedestrian.

"SOROSIS."

A Proposed Club for Women in London.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement lately set on foot in London for establishing a club for the accommodation of women was held in July, at the school of Art, Oxford street. Mr. Hodgson Pratt occupied the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting, which will be found described in the following statement. A large number of young women are employed in London whose parents live in the country, and who have no relations or friends to whose houses they can resort on Sundays or on the week day evenings when they are at leisure. For such women suitable places of resort for recreation, study, refreshment, and society, seem to be urgently needed. It is therefore thought desirable to set on foot something in the nature of clubs for women, where they shall be free from all interference; but where, at the same time, the management shall be such as to secure the members from evil influences. While there shall be perfect independence, opportunities shall be afforded for the cultivation of elevating pursuits and refined tastes. At a club such as is proposed, refreshments of all kinds would be supplied, together with means of rest, or writing, society, and of access to books and periodicals. Such places are especially needed on Sunday, in consequence of the custom which prevails in many establishments of requiring the young woman to leave the house on that day, and it was thought the proposed club would have the effect of obviating this very serious evil.

"The chairman observed that this was not the first time that a similar scheme had been proposed, an association having been started some time ago, under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury, for the formation of 'homes' in connection with 'the Christian and domestic improvement of young women.' That institution, however, was too directly and exclusively of a religious character to meet the present requirement; and hence there could be no doubt that these clubs are deserving of every encouragement and support. Letters were read from several ladies and gentlemen cordially approving of the project, and resolutions were passed to the following effect:—'That it is desirable that an institution should be established for women which should provide them with the advantages generally found at working-men's clubs, such as the means of recreation, society and mental improvement; and that a provisional committee be appointed to make inquiries as to the best mode of carrying out the project, and reporting the result to a future meeting of those who may be inclined to support the undertaking."

LORD BROUGHAM.

The Authorship of his Autobiography.

The London *Express* says:—"Soon after the discussion commenced concerning Dr. Cauvin's claims upon the manuscript autobiography of the late Lord Brougham, we expressed a decided opinion that the work in question would never see the light in its present form. There were valid reasons we hinted against the publication, and it needs no special knowledge to divine what these are. His late lordship was too vigorous an opponent and held too strong opinions to make it expedient to publish his private views upon his colleagues and contemporaries while so many are alive to be pained at his outspokenness. A solicitors' dispute now going on in the *Times* only touches upon Dr. Cauvin's original share in preparing the autobiography for the press. On the 18th the advisers of the late Lord Brougham contradicted the *Times* report that 'certain letters and papers were entrusted to Dr. Cauvin by Lord Brougham, for the purpose of writing an autobiography of his lordship,' and insisted that the Doctor's duty was one of 'arrangement' only, coupled with an express injunction that he was to write nothing. Dr. Cauvin's solicitors reply with the following extract from a letter written to their client in November, 1866, by the present Lord Brougham:

"Three gentlemen have read the MSS., viz:—Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. Elwin (late editor of the *Quarterly*), and very recently Mr. John Forster. They all agree in opinion, in which I entirely concur, that the MS. will require great and very careful revision, and, above all, arrangement, before it can be sent to the press. Mr. Forster was here for a week last month for the express purpose of reading the MSS.; and, while he perfectly agreed with me that it possible the actual publication ought to be deferred till after Lord Brougham's death, yet he was most decidedly of opinion that it ought to be revised and rearranged while he is alive, in order that alterations and corrections may be adopted by him, and that such information which the reviser may require may be obtained from Brougham's own lips. * * Of course you will understand that the book will be published as Lord Brougham's autobiography—as his biography by himself—for which reason we are so desirous that any recasting or material alterations should be prepared in his lifetime and submitted to him.

"The 'very careful revision' and the 'delay in publication' both point, if our theory be correct, to the piquant character of these memoirs. Lord Brougham's well-known opinions; the fact of his being actively engaged in the most stirring party conflicts of the country; his relations with the great liberal leaders: his attitude when first let loose upon the House of Peers; his fierce indignation at what he regarded the political and social infamies of his time—would combine to make his genuine autobiography a literary curiosity. Shall we ever see it, or will it be so pruned down and modified as to be a genteel and colorless paraphrase of what the real man said?"

POVERTY.

An Old Man Robbed of his Fortune by his Children.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Aug. 1, says:—

Those who have been around the Central Station late at night, have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached $80,000 in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possession of an American planter. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his house, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate. At the end of the war he came back; but his absence had given to his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognize him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot in the arm and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed his regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city and instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of some property which he has in this State. Pending the slow developments of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly eighty years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at the police station, while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure.

EXAGGERATED.

The Reported Negro Riots at Millican, Texas.

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* of July 29 says:—

Colonel Gentry, inspector general of General Buchanan's staff, leaves this afternoon for New Orleans. He has been engaged in the investigation of the Millican riot. He reports the matter much exaggerated, and says that he could learn the names of no more than four negroes killed and two wounded. He states that the affair was in no way, nor on either side premeditated. The negroes were engaged in the search for the body of one they supposed to have been murdered. The whites became alarmed, and a collision ensued without any one expecting it. The difficulty he represents as one likely to ensue when armed men meet, although both parties may be peaceably disposed. He says that the Mayor and Sheriff undoubtedly meant all they did for the best, and counselled moderation. He says that if let alone the negroes would harm no one. From the conversation of the Colonel, the impression was left upon our mind that his examination had been a very cursory one, and that his present information on the subject extended a very little way below the surface.

Death of an Artist.

George Housman Thomas, an artist who was formerly known in this country, died at Boulogne on the 21st of July. He was born in London on the 7th of December, 1824, studied engraving in Paris, and in 1845 accepted an engagement to come here and illustrate a newspaper. While here he made designs for the bank notes of several States. Remaining here two years he went to Italy, and was in Rome during the siege of that city by the French. Many of his sketches of the siege appeared in the *Illustrated London News* at the time, and on his return to England in 1849 he painted a picture of "Garibaldi at the Siege of Rome," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. His drawings in the *Illustrated News* attracted the attention of Queen Victoria, and he received a commission from her Majesty to paint "The Queen Giving the Medals to the Crimean Heroes," exhibited at the Academy. Until very recently much of his time had been taken up by designs for books, and ill health (from which he suffered for many years) prevented him from giving his time entirely to painting.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SOUTH CAMDEN.—As the early train from Cape May was passing through South Camden this morning, a woman about sixty years of age was struck by the cow-catcher, and received injuries which caused her death in a few minutes. She had been gathering chips along the road, and had placed her basket on the track. Seeing the train coming, she rushed back for her basket, and was struck by the cow-catcher and buried alongside the track with great violence. The cars did not pass over her. The unfortunate woman lived in Sycamore street, but no one present at the time was able to tell her name.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Yesterday there died in this city, at No. 407 Wood street, a venerable gentleman, named Simon Hirschler, who was in the 87th year of his age. For eight years he served under the First Napoleon, six years after that time, being attached to the Body Guard of the great Military Chieftain, having been with him during the whole of the Russian campaign, and also during the operation in Spain. Five years ago he had extracted from his leg a ball which he received during the operations in and around Moscow. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

THE WEATHER.—Though the thermometer has not reached very high figures to-day, the weather is damp and sultry, rendering the condition of our citizens anything but comfortable. The following table exhibits the state of the thermometer to-day and for the corresponding period for ten years past.

Years.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	Years	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
1868,	72	78	—	1863,	76	86	91
1867,	71	81	82	1862,	79	87	88
1866,	67	80	83	1861,	77	90	92
1865,	78	87	83	1860,	76	87	90
1864,	73	83	87	1859,	71	78	81

RECORDER'S CASE.—John Keisel, it is alleged, keeps a gambling saloon of a very low order at No. 408 Ranstead place. A poor working-man from Germantown thought he would yesterday try his fortune with the "fickle goddess," and invested $7, which he lost. While debating what to do one of the hangers-on snatched a $2 bill from his hand, and refused to return it. He lodged complaint with Recorder Given, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor. After hearing the case the Recorder held him in $2000 bail to answer.

A SHOE THIEF.—Yesterday Policeman Scranton, of the Fourth District, observed a German at Second and Race streets, endeavoring to dispose of eleven pairs of ladies' boots, valued at over $40, for $13. He took him into custody, and after a great amount of trouble, ascertained that the articles, in addition to one pair which was subsequently found on the wife of the prisoner, had been stolen from the store of Fisher, Mather & Roberts, No. 518 Market street. Alderman Hurley committed him to prison.

SUICIDE.—George Zimmerman, the proprietor of a cigar store at No. 1314 Ridge avenue, at an early hour this morning, arose and placing a revolver at his head drew the trigger. The ball passed into the brain from the right side of the head, and killed him instantly. Being single and a man of some means, no other reason than that of temporary derangement can be assigned for the act.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—William Fisher is a negro and was employed in a confidential capacity by a gentleman in the lower part of the city. Yesterday he was entrusted with $10 to purchase some truck, but which he spent for whisky. On being arrested he was committed by Alderman Tittermary for trial.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, for copies of the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. These and all other periodicals of consequence, both foreign and domestic, may be obtained at his establishment.

ROBBED.—An unoccupied house on Fifteenth street, below Wharton, was broken into last night and robbed of the gas fixtures. The thieves also removed the marble mantel from the front parlor. The property belonged to A. R. Myers.

A HORSE BEATER.—Lieutenant Leighton while proceeding out Columbia avenue, near Nineteenth, yesterday, noticed a man belaboring a horse with a club. He immediately took him into custody, and Alderman Jones fined him in the usual amount. His name is John Dubarre.

POLICE SERGEANT APPOINTED. — Policeman John Trefts, of the Eleventh District, has been promoted to the position of Sergeant, which has been vacated by William Bayne. The new Sergeant is well spoken of by those who know him.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At an early hour this morning, a slight fire occurred at the mills of George Gleadhill, situated on Ludlow street, near Thirty-first. It originated from sparks from a picker. The loss sustained will be about $75.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Rueldiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Prison cases are yet before the courts, and the attendance of parties and witnesses was quite an improvement upon that of yesterday. A number of the fair sex graced one of the boxes, while the other was thronged with gentlemen in many-colored costumes and of various races and persuasions.

Annie Brink, of German extraction, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a ham. On Friday last she determined to steal something, and started out to execute that resolve. She made a descent first on a roll of goods in Spring Garden street, but was frightened off like a fly by the proprietors of the shop. Next she lighted upon a sugar-cured ham, and was gliding off to her nest with it, when an officer caught her up and sent her to prison.

Thomas Hubert was tried for the larceny of a mule and cart, together valued at $225. It was testified by two witnesses, one of whom was the owner of the team, that on Friday last about 8 o'clock in the morning, the mule and cart were stolen from Front and Dock streets, and about noon the same day the prisoner was seen, with other men, driving out of the southern portion of the city. William H. Moore, who was indicted in the same bill, pleaded guilty, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty as to Hubert.

Lizzie Burns, a domestic, was charged with stealing from a sister servant. Three dollars and seventy-five cents, consisting of a two-dollar bill, a one-dollar bill and three twenty-five cent pieces, were missed by one of the servants, and the same sum, in pieces of like denominations, was found in the prisoner's bed; but the loser was unable to swear positively that it was her money, and therefore the jury acquitted the money was given to the prosecutrix, who restored it to the prisoner, and seemed to be really glad at the result of the case.

John Fitzpatrick, a tall, sinewy Hibernian, was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, it having been shown that he inflicted a severe beating upon the foreman of a mill, because he was discharged for misbehavior and did not at the time receive his wages.

Hannah Ruff, a portly old lady, was tried upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Main street, Manayunk. A long list of her neighbors testified that in the house occupied by her men would congregate, and carouse, and make the nights hideous. The old lady herself imbibes freely, and when under the influence of liquor her tongue destroys the peace and quiet of all the neighborhood. A lodger also adds to the sport, and the two succeed frequently in shocking every decent person within hearing of their loud voices by using the most obscene language.

The daughter of the prisoner and several other witnesses took the stand and denied these charges, saying that the woman was a perfectly correct person, and this prosecution was instituted from malicious motives. On trial.

In the case of Charles Ravener and George Ritchie, tried yesterday upon cross charges of an assault and battery, before reported, the jury acquitted Ritchie, imposing the costs upon Ravener, and rendered a verdict of guilty as to the latter. The Judge fined him $20 and the costs.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mWfSm
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Grant Makes a Speech in St. Louis—Prosecution of Gen. Sheridan.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Alcohol Drawback Regulations—General Kilpatrick to Take the Stump for General Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Grant is Serenaded and Makes a Speech—Railroad Extension.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—General Grant was serenaded here last night, at the residence of William McKee, Esq. Hundreds of citizens thronged the residence, and were introduced to the General. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, three bands, each accompanied by large crowds from different parts of the city, with banners and transparencies, arrived and serenaded him. In response to repeated calls, the General appeared and was introduced to the crowd by General Pile. General Grant stepped forward, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens—I can scarce find words to thank you for this very hearty and warm reception. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to meet so many friends in St. Louis, a place which has arisen since I have been a man grown, and where I have interests and where I intend to become a resident at some future day. Thanking you again I will bid you good night.

The speech was received with nine cheers, and large numbers pressed forward to greet the General, who remained on the steps some minutes, and shook hands with all who could approach within reach. He afterwards left for his home, and to-day took his departure for Galena.

The City Council yesterday granted to the North Missouri Railroad Company the privilege of extending their track down the levee to the elevator on the river bank, and appropriated to their use 500 feet of the river front for the purpose of establishing a ferry, designed for the transportation of laden cars across the river. These franchises are expected to and will have the effect of increasing the grain trade in this city. They will enable the Railroad Company to handle grain in bulk and drain the wheat and corn growing regions of North Missouri and Southern Iowa.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Regulations for the Drawback on Alcohol.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Regulations for the allowance of drawback on alcohol or rum under the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, approved July 20th, were this morning issued from the Treasury Department. It is observed that the allowance of drawback is limited by the terms of the law, to "alcohol and rum," and no drawback is to be allowed except upon the articles of alcohol and rum as known in commerce. No drawback will be allowed upon alcohol of a less degree of proof than 80 degrees, by the Hydrometer or instrument for ascertaining the proof of liquors under the revenue and collection laws of the United States pertaining to customs. All exportations of such alcohol, to be entitled to drawback, must be in quantities not less than 2000 gallons, and in casks actually containing not less than 30 gauge or wine gallons. Alcohol and rum can only be exported with the privilege of drawback in quantities not less than 2000 proof gallons, and in casks containing not less than 30 gauge or wine gallons each, and drawback will be allowed only on the bases and number of proof gallons actually exported.

To entitle the exporter to allowance of drawback of taxes paid upon alcohol or rum, he must, at least six hours previous to the time for inspecting, gauging, and lading the casks, intended for export, on which he shall desire or claim a drawback of internal revenue taxes, present to the Collector or Customs, for the port of entry from which such exportation is to be made, an application in duplicate, setting forth his intention to export the article described therein, specifying the whole number of casks, the marks and serial numbers thereon, the kind of spirits, whether alcohol or rum, as known in commerce, the number of gauge or wine gallons, the number of proof gallons claimed to be contained in each cask, and the amount of tax thereon, setting forth his intention to export the same, and the name of the vessel on which the same is to be inspected and gauged, and by whom, and the port to which the same is intended to be exported.

General Kilpatrick's Return from Chili.

Major-General Kilpatrick will return from his mission to Chili during the present month, for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. It is also stated that he will enter the political canvass in favor of General Grant.

General Kilpatrick will probably address a few societies while in this country, having received a number of invitations to lecture upon South America and General Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, during which he commanded the cavalry of that army.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Republican Conventions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Union State Convention met at Sacramento to-day for the purpose of nominating five electors.

The Second and Third Congressional Districts Union Convention met at Sacramento yesterday. A. A. Sargent, of Nevada, was nominated for Congress in the Second District; and Chancellor Hartson, of Napa, in the Third District.

The First District Convention meets here on August 8, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress.

Movements of Steamers.

The opposition steamer Nevada for Panama sailed to-day with $715,000 in treasure for New York.

The steamer Continental has arrived from the North with $123,000 in treasure. She spoke the United States steamer Onward, 29 days from Yokohama, and took on board an officer with despatches.

Affairs in Japan.

Japanese advices to July 4 represent an immensely wet season. Teas and silk are dull.

The Tycoon has been generally unsuccessful in his military operations against the Mikado. It is thought the war may result in a division of the Empire.

Market Reports.

Flour declined; superfine, $5·50; extras, $6·50; wheat quiet at $1·60@1·80. Legal-tenders, 69¼.

The Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Montana arrived to-night from Honolulu. Amongst her passengers is C. Deverigoy, Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, *en route* for Europe, with plenipotentiary powers for a reunion of treaties, etc.

The contract for a new steamer between here and Honolulu for which a subsidy was offered to a bidder here.

The Coolie Trade.

It is reported from Mexico that a large number of Coolies have been shipped to Havana and the Chinchos. The U. S. steamer Monongo was at Honolulu.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, August 6—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money, and 94¼ for account. United States 5-20s, 71½; Illinois Central, 92½; Atlantic and Great Western, 40½.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—P. M.—Cotton market irregular. Prices are as follows:—Upland middlings, 9¼@9½; middling Orleans, 9¼@10.

Breadstuffs—Market quiet, and prices unchanged.

Provisions also quiet. Pork dull. Other articles unchanged.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

The Suits Against Generals Sheridan and Gibbs Decided.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 6.—Before Justice Tholen yesterday the case of the State vs. General Sheridan, General Gibbs, General McKeever, Lieutenant Levy, and Corporal Lee, for assault with sabres, etc., taking postal stamps and envelopes, United States treasury notes and postal currency to the amount of $2000, was partially decided. Corporal Lee, who commanded the soldiers, and forcibly ejected Postmaster Dunn from the reserve, was adjudged guilty, and fined $1 and costs. The Court adjourned until this morning, and the same verdict has been rendered in all except the case of General Sheridan, who is fined $1000. The defendants have appealed to the Criminal Court.

FROM VERMONT.

Congressional Nomination.

RUTLAND, Aug. 6.—The First Congressional District Convention, which assembled here to-day to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the Forty-first Congress, is one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this State. Thirteen ballots were taken, when there being no prospect of making a nomination, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. The last ballot stood:—E. Woodbridge, 71; W. G. Veasey, 67; C. W. Willard, 39; William Dorr, 11.

FROM ALBANY.

Serenade to Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Loyal League, of Utica, with a large number of the personal and political friends of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling serenaded him at the Butterfield House, last evening. When he appeared on the balcony he was vociferously applauded. He spoke briefly in response to the call of his friends.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 6.—The entries for the fall meeting at Jerome Park, and for the meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts, in the second week of September, closed here yesterday. The entries with the secretaries for both meetings were very full, thus ensuring good sport for both events.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton dull at 29½c. Flour firm, and advanced 10@25c; sales of 11,000 bbls. State $7·75@10·75; Ohio, 9·90@13·75; Western, $7·75@11·50; Southern, $9·50@15·25; California, $11@13. Wheat firm and 2@5c. higher; sales of 15,000 bushels, spring wheat at $2·10@2·15. Corn firm, 1c. higher; 4·000 bushels sold at $1·21@1·21. Oats firmer; 58,000 bushels sold at 82¾@84c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28@28·81. Lard firm at 18¾@19c. Whisky dull at $1·65.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Reading, 92½; Canton Co. many, 38; Erie Railroad, 66¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 13⅞; Illinois Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 83½; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River Railroad, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 112½, do. 1867, 109; 10-40s, 109¾. Gold, 149¾. Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 110.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull and nominally at 30c. Flour active and firm; prices unchanged. Wheat firm; prime red, $2·85@2·95. Prime white Corn, $1·85. Rye in good demand at $1·40@1·50. Provisions firm and active. Pork, $30; Bacon rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear sides, 17½@17½c.; shoulders, 14½c., Hams, 22@22½c. Lard, 18½@19c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

General Meade's Order Assuming Command.

The following is General Meade's order on assuming command of the Department of the South:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, Ga., August 1, 1868.—I. In conformity with General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 28, 1868, Major-General Meade hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

II. Posts and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain for the present as now ordered, and commanding officers of posts will report direct to these headquarters.

III. The Departmental Staff will, for the present, be the same as the staff of the late Third Military District. All General Staff Officers, and others of staff duties not especially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter to these headquarters, through their respective Chiefs of Staff Department.

By order of Major-General MEADE.
S. V. Barstow, A. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 17th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Quince street, from Spruce street, southward about three hundred and eighty feet, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1868. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

8 6 3t MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Pine street, from Seventh street eastward to the summit between Sixth and Seventh streets, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside the said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1868.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1868. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

8 6 3t MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Resignation of Commissioner Rollins—The President's Trouble in Finding a Successor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Rush of Office-seekers.

WASHINGTON Aug. 6.—As soon as it became known this morning that the President had accepted the resignation of Commissioner Rollins, a perfect rush was made at the White House by numerous candidates for the place; Messrs. Wisewell, Burbridge, Johnson, Cummings, and half a dozen other aspirants and their friends were early on the ground, urging Mr. Johnson to make the appointment. Up to this time no person has been appointed. Wisewell went over to New York last night for the purpose of getting certain influences to bear on the President.

Return of the Attorney-General.

Attorney-General Evarts returned this morning. He was at his office at an early hour in consultation with his assistant, J. Hubley Ashton. The President did not wait for his opinion before accepting Rollins' resignation.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Perroe was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, charged with burglary.

Mr. George H. Jardin, in the wholesale liquor business, residing No 814 N. Nineteenth street, testified that his house was robbed on the 28th of July, having been entered by cutting through the back shutter, and articles amounting in value to about $1000 were taken. He identified a number of articles.

Mr. C. K. Freeburger, a pawnbroker at Ridge road and Mellon street, testified that a silver-plated ladle was pawned by defendant under the name of Smith, and coat and pants and vest under the name of George West.

H. S. Henry, clerk for the above, identified the articles.

Police Officer William Watermeyer testified that on Wednesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Twentieth and Parrish, he saw defendant, who on seeing him went down the street; his suspicions being aroused, he followed him and inquired what he was doing; he said he was going a fishing; he told him to go home.

Detective Brown testified that the defendant admitted having pawned the articles.

The defendant was committed.

The boys Newton alias Skinny, and Wood, alias Turkey, had a final hearing on the charge of robbing Mr. Stewart's house, No. 754 S. Tenth street.

John Quinn, No. 615 S. Ninth street, testified that he knew the defendants, and the morning after the robbery on going up town, he met the defendants at Eleventh and Lombard streets, and Skinny asked if he wanted a drink; he said he didn't care; they drew out some bills, and he saw they were counterfeit; he heard one of the boys say to the other that Mr. Stewart was a rich man, and would have a detective after them; Skinny came to him some time after at Eleventh and Shippen streets, and said he had heard that he (Quinn) had mentioned about his having counterfeit money, and he wished him to keep his mouth shut, as they got it in the neighborhood; they went to Baltimore, and came back on Saturday, and were to start away on Tuesday.

Detective Smith testified that Newton admitted he had a note that was counterfeit, but had lost it, and that one had said he was at Atlantic City and the other at Baltimore.

Mr. Joseph P. Smith testified his store, at Eleventh and Catherine streets, was robbed of about $3 in notes and pennies, the place having been opened by a false key.

George Peggs testified that he picked up the key of the store and Newton took it from him and went and tried it in the door, then gave it back; he got the key afterwards and never gave it back.

He was committed on the charge of burglary at Stewart's, and held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny at Smith's store.

James C. Dennison had a final hearing on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

Martin Boyle, driver of a furniture car, testified he hauled a piano from No. 2124 Spring Garden street, to a pawnbroker's shop at Ninth and Buttonwood streets, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

Held in $2000 bail to appear at Court.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex div	131¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	100¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	80⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com	76¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93	Adams Express	52½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Wells Fargo	27
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89	U. S Express Co.	45¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¾	Tennessee 6s new	69¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¼	Market steady.	
Chi. and R. I. R.	112¾	Gold	148¾
Toledo & Wabash.	51		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3100 City 6s, New	103¾	2 sh Leh V R	55¼
$800 do. New	103¾	9 sh Penna R	52¾
$400 Pa 6s, 1 series	104	10 do rec.	52¾
$1000 Pa cp 8s	97⅜	2 do	52¾
5 sh Far & Mech B.	124½